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Italy and Russia Agree to Pact For Neutrality in Spanish War

Madrid in Turmoil While Shops Were Ransacked and Palaces Seized

Eye-witness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 6—As I bade farewell to Spain from the sheltering decks of H. M. S. Devonshire I felt that the country stood definitely at the crossroads—Fascism or Communism.

Today to a majority of Spaniards what looms ahead for their country is either a military dictatorship of the Fascist brand or a dictatorship of the proletariat—there are going to be no halfways—and already the five-year-old republic is being submerged in the extreme forces by which it is surrounded.

Citizens Quickly Armed

For 12 days after the fighting started I was marooned. The gay city without a care was suddenly flung into turmoil. Private cars were commandeered by the civil forces and armed by the Government, and Republican citizens given rifles or revolvers with which to defend the regime. Carloads of men and women were rushing about, faces tense, fingers on the trigger with orders to shoot at sight anybody "suspicious."

For a day or two I walked Madrid's streets which looked like beehives while the shops and cafes were closed. The general salute was the proletariat sign of a raised hand with clenched fist and it was dangerous not to answer in like manner.

"Only True News" Heard

After the second day it was impossible to leave my flat. Rifles, pistols and machine guns were going off around my house. Men came and shot from the roof and terrace.

For days a night's sleep was out of the question on account of the firing, and we were obliged to close window shutters and live by electric light all day. Under penalty of arrest everybody was obliged to have the radio on all the time at full blast so neighbors or passers-by could have the benefit of "only true news."

Sheltered in Embassy

One night at midnight I was ordered to open all the windows and leave electric lights on so the militia patrolling the streets could see if any firing was being done from windows.

I decided it was time to seek shelter at the British Embassy. What would happen to our little flat? I had to leave it in the care of our Union Jack which we hung outside the window.

Men Slept in Gardens

Cars protected by the militia or shock police rounded up British citizens and brought them to the embassy. Everybody was asked to bring a mattress and pillow and these were laid down row after row in the embassy halls and corridors, while the men slept in the gardens. Lights were extinguished by 11 o'clock, presumably to avoid the risks of bombardment by Gen. Francisco Franco's airplanes.

About 125 persons took refuge at the embassy. We took turns to cook and wash up. Food and water were rationed and the latter had to be boiled.

Provisions "on Deposit"

Grocers let us have some provisions "on deposit," rather than lose them when the shops were ransacked. I have seen a piece of a newspaper with something scrawled over it being handed over as an I. O. U. "to be sent to the government for payment."

For a large majority of refugees the situation is tragic. Most of us have homes and possessions there, our money is in Spanish currency, and though we have been allowed to take 1000 pesetas, no one wants Spanish money abroad. Some foreigners, faced with starving or fighting for their possessions in Spain, have decided to take the latter course.

Shops Seized by Government

Shops have to remain open or are taken over by the Government. I went into a jewelry shop before leaving Madrid, and they had nothing to offer me except a few imitation jewels, as twice the shop had been ransacked and 50,000 pesetas' worth of goods taken away and the remainder hidden somewhere.

Many foreigners decided to convert their savings into jewels which would have value outside the country. Many aristocrats and monarchists stranded in Madrid are moving from house to house daily to avoid being arrested.

Palaces of Spanish aristocrats along the boulevard Paseo de la Castellana have been appropriated by the Government as hospitals and offices, and the red flag is flying everywhere. It is a strange sight to see fashionable clubs and hotels occupied by the militia.

Soviet Workers Raise Big Sum for Spain

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 6

RUSSIAN workers today contributed to the equivalent of $2,400,000 to the Spanish Government's fund to help suppress the Fascist revolution.

The funds were raised in mass meetings throughout the Soviet Union which, it was announced, were not officially sponsored by the Government.

The money represented one half of 1 per cent of a month's wages from workers in all sections of the country.

It was placed in the state bank and ordered transferred to Premier Jose Giral Pereira at Madrid.

U. S. Warns Spain On Liability For Seized Properties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — The State Department announced today that it has informed the Spanish Government that it would be held strictly accountable for all American property seized in Spain, or damaged in the course of the civil war.

William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, said Eric C. Wendelin, Third Secretary of the Embassy at Madrid, has been instructed to take up with the Spanish Government the matter of adequate protection of American property in Spain.

Mr. Wendelin was instructed to that the United States cannot admit that private property, whether in the hands of American nationals or temporarily abandoned by them because of existing conditions, may be interfered with by the Spanish authorities with impunity.

Mr. Wendelin informed the Spanish Under Secretary of State, it was announced here at noon today, that the United States must look to the Spanish Government to afford that protection to American property which is required by international law for foreign properties. Mr. Wendelin cabled that the Under Secretary promised "immediate and sympathetic consideration."

Mr. Phillips explained that, while the first attention of American diplomatic and consular representatives in Spain is still directed toward the protection of American lives, the question of protection of American property is not being overlooked.

Further reports from Mr. Wendelin state that he inquired of the Spanish Government whether the Embassy might furnish certificates of American ownership to American firms in Spain, to be displayed in their show windows. He said the Government had not replied directly, but, at least, had offered no objections. He reported the Embassy already has furnished such certificates to American householders and to American automobile owners.

Both Want Assurances of Actual Nonintervention, Public and Private

The News

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MADRID, Aug. 6—The City of Cadiz, in extreme southern Spain, unofficially was reported today to have fallen before an attack by Government forces against some of Gen. Francisco Franco's shock insurrectionist troops.

Disclosures of an astounding nature as to the plan for the revolution were made in the capital. Government officials, puzzled by the strength of rebel positions in the Guadarramas, said they had learned of indications that Jose Maria Gil Robles, as Minister of War, had laid plans last fall for the military strategy of the revolution.

The officials said he had ordered maneuvers in the Guadarrama area to acquaint troops loyal to him with every inch of the ground. They added that bombproof gun emplacements had been started during the maneuvers.

(Senor Gil Robles at the start of the revolution, from a sanctuary in France, insisted he was on vacation and had no part in the attempt to overthrow the Government.)

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP)—Russia and Italy added their names today to the growing list of European nations seeking to preserve neutrality in the Spanish civil war.

Both the Soviet and the Italian Governments announced acceptance, "in principle," of the French proposal to keep "hands off" the Spanish conflict.

The new agreements brought to five the number of nations adhering to the suggestion. France, Great Britain and Belgium previously accepted the proposal.

Russian Conditions

Russia imposed two conditions in announcing her limited acceptance of the neutrality proposal. They were:

1. Portugal must be included in the agreement.

2. "Certain states" must halt immediately "all assistance given to the rebels."

The second Soviet limitation was interpreted in French official circles as a flat charge against Germany and Italy.

Meaning of Limitation

Italy earlier had been suspected by French authorities of aiding the Spanish Fascists in return for what was believed might be rebel concessions to give Italy the use of a Spanish port in the Balearic Islands.

Fears of German assistance followed the arrival of the battleship Deutschland at Ceuta where it was reported the warship maneuvered in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

G-Man Hoover Wins His Fight On Espionage

Two Secret Service Men Are Demoted for Spying on F. B. I.

Morgenthau Regrets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Departmental jealousy roused by the meteoric rise of J. Edgar Hoover and the G-men of the Department of Justice came out into the open today as two secret service men of the Treasury Department were demoted for allegedly spying on G-men activities.

The two men demoted were Joseph Murphy, assistant secret service chief, and Grady L. Boatwright, chief agent of the St. Paul office. Their demotions were of one grade each, and were announced today by Secretary Morgenthau, together with an apology to Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, in which he expressed "deep regret" for this . . . "irresponsible action" against the Department of Justice's agents.

The announcement brings out into the open at last conditions of rivalry and jealousy which are known to have existed for years.

See Classical Allusion

Readers of Dumas' "Three Musketeers" liken the situation here in the capital between the historic secret service, and the new G men, to the rivalry that existed in the reign of Louis XIII between the King's Musketeers and the Cardinal's Guards.

In this instance Government agents have been spying upon each other. Joseph Murphy, veteran of 35 years "SS" service will be put in charge of a city office, while Mr. Boatwright will be sent into the field.

It was announced at the Treasury today that Mr. Murphy issued the order to inquire into the activities of G-men without authority. Departmental jealousy was blamed for the activity. It is stated further that Mr. Boatwright far exceeded Mr. Murphy's instructions and that he did not give a complete version of his activities when he and Mr. Murphy were summoned to Washington to report to secret service chief William H. Moran of the incident.

Morgenthau Favors Merger

Secretary Morgenthau said that he favors a plan to merge the many Treasury law enforcement agencies into a single group.

"I favor this because I feel that it would contribute greatly to efficiency," he said. "This is what the Post Office Department did 20 years ago when they lumped five organizations into the post office inspectors."

Not many years ago it was the "secret service" that had the eye of the multitude and stirred the imagination of the public in solving crime. Since that time Mr. Hoover's rise has been rapid, and with its successes has come ever increasing federal appropriations.

Mr. Hoover is an efficient, pub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Steel Wills Clash With Steel Billets

Rittase. By a Staff Artist

John L. Lewis — Head of C. I. O., Who Plans One Big Steel Union

Steel, the Background of Union Labor Upheaval

William Green — A. F. of L. Head, Who Stands Solidly for Craft Unions

U.S. Unions Split Into Two Camps

A. F. of L. Suspends 10 Member Unions Under Conditions

Ousting to Become Effective Sept. 5

Expulsion Expected to Follow—Lewis Seeks Fresh Adherents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—The unity in which the American labor movement has built itself up through more than half a century is today split into fractions.

A quarter of organized labor is now apparently leaving the old home and setting out with new leaders and new methods to attempt to conquer corporations hitherto impregnable and to win for labor a power hitherto unknown in the United States.

Suspension at the end of 30 days' grace of 10 insurgent and impenitent trade unions led by John L. Lewis, as ordered by the American Federation of Labor, forecasts a sundering of the A. F. of L. into roughly outlined groups of progressives and conservatives.

Favors Unskilled Men

The favor of the more radical wing is turned toward the common laborer and the quickly trained throng now multiplying through the advance of the machine and the processes of mass production.

Never has the unskilled workman had such a champion as is now promised him if a new national labor federeation is formed by unions splitting off from the A. F. of L.

Common labor is always hardest to organize into unions, because there are so many unskilled workers and because they have usually found it difficult to stick together.

For the untrained workman, the industrial unions of John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization make a place bigger than has been provided before by American trades unionism. The industrial union is an alliance of all the workers in an industry.

Action and Reaction

Formation of an independent labor movement under Mr. Lewis's captaincy, as now forecast, will emphasize the doctrine of the industrial union throughout the labor world.

Equal reaction, however, is expected to result. The majority of organized labor clings to the A. F. of L, and the policies on which the present labor movement was mainly brought up. In what remains of the labor family at home, the skilled master of a trade predominates. By the smaller organization of his craft he has often won big pay, as well as improved hours and working conditions.

He does not relish the likelihood of being outvoted in a trade union by men who know only how to handle a pick or screw on a gadget in the assembly line.

Does Not Want to Lose Advantage

He grows restless at the chance of the advantages he has won through perhaps more than a half century of the organization of his craft being slighted in the course of concentrating on obtaining new benefits for the more numerous unskilled. He grants they should get more money, would like to help them, but wants protection himself. The unskilled urge their own needs.

Labor's sympathies are dividing between the man of high pay and the man of low pay. The split intensifies this wage conflict. Its outcome, however, will be decided in part by other than labor leaders. The intrinsic problem before labor is the most effective way to organize the millions of unorganized workers.

Industry Has Its Say

Industry has its say in this problem, where industry has been able to resist union effort.

The Lewis campaigns to unionize the steel, automobile, rubber and other industries with possibly as many as 3,000,000 workers will probably bring out facts as to which methods of organizing are effective—whether Lewis is right or the A. F. of L. is closer.

Failure of the A. F. of L. and the craft unions to organize the basic industries is pointed to by the C. I. O. bloc as sufficient proof that the great nonunion corporations cannot be organized by means of a number of unions, but only through one big union of production workers.

That does not follow, rejoins the A. F. of L. Other causes than form of labor organization, it holds, have defeated union effort.

It insists it has its own plan approaching industrial unionism just as likely to be successful.

Makes Future Uncertain

Whether or not the industrial union gives labor its best system for capturing obstinate industries may not now be fully proved in the Lewis drives.

Labor's division may injure the C. I. O. campaigns now on and projected. Without the full backing of the labor movement, the C. I. O. organizers will be handicapped in their appeal to workers to join unions.

Mr. Lewis is now seeking to organize as many new workers as the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Reich-Lithuanian Trade Pact Eases Tension Over Memel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lith., Aug. 6—A step toward the regulation of the Klaipeda or Memel dispute, which has embittered the relations between Germany and Lithuaina for years, has been taken with successful conclusion of negotiations for a trade treaty between the two countries.

As a result of the treaty signed at Berlin yesterday the frontier between Germany and Lithuania, which has been closed, will be opened as from Aug. 25. Not only will German-speaking farmers in the Memel district be able once again to sell their priduce in Germany, but it is evident that Lithuania no longea fears that this trade will become a basis of National Socialist propaganda such as led to condemnation of a number of local residents for treason last year.

Normal Relations Restored

Thus with normal economic relations once more established between the two countries the way is believed paved for settlement of the political problem.

It is hoped that Germany will agree to forgo propaganda for return of the Memel District to the Fatherland as she already has done in the case of the Polish Corridor.

On such basis it is thought that Lithuania might agree to enter a bilateral pact of friendship and nonaggression on lines of the Polish-German treaty.

Affects Baltic Situation

Diplomatic observers hold that such a treaty would have considerable effect on the whole political situation in the Baltic. Besides improving the relations between Germany and the smaller Baltic states it would make it harder for Soviet Russia to procure the general treaty of mutual assistance for which Moscow, Paris and Prague have been working and which is opposed by Berlin and Warsaw.

The delay in coming to grips with the Locarno negotiations is being successfully exploited by German diplomacy to obtain bilateral treaties with as many neighbors as possible. After Austria Lithuania, and after Lithuania Czechoslovakia is believed to be the German plan.

Linked by Treaty

By a Staff Artist

Baltic Accord — Germany and Lithuania Come to Terms on Trade Issue

Greek Premier Takes Over All Defense Posts

ATHENS, Aug. 6 (AP)—The "strong man" of Greece, Premier John Metaxas, told the nation today he was going to crush Communism.

Exercising a strong, if temporary military dictatorship to cope with a general strike he said was fostered by Communists, the Premier announced martial law would be strictly enforced until the nation was "secure against Communist agitation."

The whole nation, he added, must be "disciplined."

The Premier pushed his martial measures another step forward by

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Politics in Relief Seems Apparent

Men on Relief!
Fourth of Twelve Articles

By **Tully Nettleton**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking at Devils Lake, N. D., on May 12, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, asked:

"Has anybody ever heard of a man or woman being asked whether he or she is a Democrat or Republican before getting the dole or an emergency relief job?"

Unfortunately for the rhetorical effect of the question, it seems that some people had heard of such cases or at least were pretty sure they had.

For three weeks earlier, Edmund O. Hanson, Democratic mayor of Santa Barbara, Calif., had declared at a regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors in San Francisco:

"I can cite names and dates at which men in Santa Barbara who had been Republicans all their lives and who were unable to get on work relief projects, were put on jobs two weeks after they switched and registered as Democrats. They were told by those in charge to make the change."

The Rush Holt Charges

In February, Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia had read into the Congressional Record, along with pages of other charges of political abuses of relief in his state, a letter allegedly written by the WPA personnel supervisor of the Fairmont district under F. W. McCullough, state administrator.

"We don't want anyone on these jobs who is not right," says the letter. "These hundreds of applications going in should be taken around to the 'designated' leaders in each county and sorted; then the local leaders can't blame the personnel office if the right boys are not in."

In May the 161-page report of a joint legislative investigating committee in Pennsylvania came out containing the statement:

"There is abundant evidence that in some communities work is provided for those only who secure the backing of political leaders; that workers are importuned by those in authority to contribute in some form or another for political purposes and that job-holders are told to vote right or suffer the consequences. We have evidence that many of the state's unfortunates have been intimidated and compelled to register their political affiliations with the Administration now in control, and our files disclose evidence to show that those who refused to do so were either discharged from the rolls or from the projects on which they were employed."

A typical affidavit among a number gathered by the Pennsylvania State Senate committee in a short-lived second inquiry is that of Peter Fisher in West Mahanoy, Schuylkill County. It reads:

The Price of Independence

"The day before election day, I was approached by Joe Scully, foreman on my job, and he asked me to vote their way, which he meant was Democratic. . . . I told Scully I would not vote the Democratic ticket, and now since the election is over, I was laid off from my job and was replaced by another watchman."

In other localities perhaps a man would not actually be excluded from relief if he were on the wrong side of the political fence, but he would be given harder, less pleasant work at lower pay.

Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, chairman of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Recreation Commission, told in the Washington Post of the alleged method of a young WPA supervisor in that vicinity. He was said to stand on the job with the voting enrollment books in his hand and to look up the party affiliations of the men as they reported for work.

Into the Ditch, or—

"If Republican," Mrs. Meyer charged, "he says, 'Into the ditch'—if Democratic, they are assigned to one of the 'soft jobs' at higher salary, all quite regardless of qualifications," charged Mrs. Meyer.

In Illinois the Chicago Daily News said:

"The competent man who lacks political sponsorship may rate a $55-a-month job at common labor; the incompetent man, sponsored by a politician, may land a soft super-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Prosperity Bills in Alberta

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 6 (AP)—Circulation of the Alberta Social Credit Government's first issue of prosperity certificates got under way today—250,000 bills all with the face value of $1.

One of the first purchases with certificates was made by Lucien Maynard, minister without portfolio in charge of certificates. He spent $1.87. He received legal tender money in change, but other persons will be given a credit slip for the difference between the purchase price and the amount of the certificate tendered.

All of the first issue, except a portion sold to souvenir hunters and a few bought by the minister, was sent to provincial constituencies to be paid to workers as July wages on various construction projects.

Some of the certificates, on each of which 1 per cent stamps must be affixed Aug. 12 and every week thereafter during their two-year life, might be received by the workers tonight, Mr. Maynard said.

The certificates, 6 inches long and 3¾ inches wide, will be valid only if stamps are affixed for as many full weeks as have elapsed since the date of issue.

By Aug. 3, 1938, if stamps are attached every week, there will be 104 stamps on each certificate, and each will be redeemed by the provincial treasurer for $1 in legal tender.

Mr. Maynard announced an arrangement for Cabinet Ministers would be made by which they will receive part of their salaries in certificates. This plan will become effective by the end of August, he said.

Otherwise, Premier Aberhart has announced, certificates are issued only to provide purchasing power to those who are without it.

Ministers have stated the Cabinet will take certificates in their salaries merely as a gesture of confidence in the ability of the certificates to circulate.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Aug. 6

France—Blum Sees Strikes Ending

France's Socialist Government quotes figures for opponents to justify "persuasion and conciliation" as an instrument of national policy. Opposition members ask the Government why it tolerates strikers still occupying factories. Premier Blum replies that "conciliation and persuasion" have virtually settled the once-menacing "folded-arms" strikes. Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, explains that of 1,000,000 men and women on strike in 73 places, there remained only 4836 off the job.

Olympics—Americans Hold Advantage

The United States continues domination of the Olympics, although its star middle-distance runner, Glenn Cunningham, was placed second in the 1500-meter run. Cunningham bows to Jack Lovelock, New Zealand.

America places men liberally in the 400-meter trials with Archie Williams, Harold Smallwood and Jimmie Luvalle, winning their heats.

Forrest Towns wins the finals in the 110-meter hurdles, and the American pentathlon team is given unofficial lead in these games, although a German was top man.

The great crowd, buoyed up originally by Germany's early spectacular performance, grows increasingly glum as the United States draws far into the lead.

Unofficial team standings (on 10-5-4-3-2-1 basis):

Men's track and field: United States 151, Germany 41¾, Finland 30¼, Great Britain 20 1-11, Japan 18 13-22, Italy 15 13-22, Canada 14 1-11, Sweden 11 1-11, New Zealand 10, Holland 9, Switzerland 8, Norway 5, Philippines 4, Latvia 4, Czechoslovakia 3 1-11, Poland 3 1-11, Brazil 2, Greece 2, Argentina 1, Austria 2-11, Hungary 2-11.

Women: Germany 38, Poland 14, United States 12, Japan 7, Austria 3, Sweden 1.

Details of Olympics: Sports Page

Spain—Both Factions Tighten Battle Lines

Spain's Civil War appears to approach decisive tests. Tenaciously lodged in the Guadarrama Mountains 36 miles from Madrid, Fascist rebel forces find their hands forced by dwindling ammunition. Gen. Emilio Mola, northern commander, may decide the attack on Madrid can be postponed no longer. Gen. Francisco Franco, southern rebel commander, breaks the Government naval blockade at Gibraltar to land 4000 Moroccan troops.

The liberal Spanish Popular Front Government aims its nondescript defense army at the rebels, pouring reinforcements of men, women and even children into the Guadarrama passes to stop the onflow of the insurgents. Simultaneously, the Government announces an unremitting drive from the air on rebel strongholds.

A Government of extremism—either Communist or Fascist—seems

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G.O.P. Leaders Seek to Mend Cleavage on Tariff Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—A large group of middle-of-the-road observers here, who cannot be described either as Republicans or Democrats and who have a wider interest than most in the affairs of the world outside of the United States, cannot yet be persuaded that Gov. Alfred M. Landon has spoken his last word on the Hull reciprocal trade pact agreements.

A group of these people are among the under secretaries, and career group in the State Department, who hold their posts through thick and thin, whether Republicans or Democrats triumph. Another element are the secretaries, officials and membership of the various peace societies in the capital, and the other agencies that extend into foreign countries, or the organizations that keep tabs on international affairs.

Circle of Statesmen

A much wider group are simply those who believe that the United States must play a helpful part in getting the world back on its feet economically.

With Henry L. Stimson, Frank Kellogg, two former Republican Secretaries of State, approving of the Hull trade pacts, and with strong approval expressed by Charles P. Taft, known to be one of the closest intimates and advisers of Mr. Landon, this element did not expect at the outset that the trade pacts would even be made a campaign issue. Naïvely enough, as it appears, they felt that they were non-partisan adjustments of the high tariff madness of the postwar era.

A good many Republicans from eastern states were coupled with the sentiment that the Smoot-Hawley tariff had led the way in boosting tariffs all over the world, and that the patient effort of Mr. Hull to reduce these barriers, brick by brick, would be "good business" to American industry in the most practical sense.

Convention Setback

An immediate blow came to these fond hopes in the Republican convention at Cleveland. The platform there adopted states specifically:

"We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law," and Mr. Landon is pledged to uphold the platform "as a matter of private honor and public faith." However, those non-partisan supporters of Mr. Hull found a loophole in the platform. It pledges repeal of the "present" law, and admittedly it might be possible to enact a more satisfactory law, even from the viewpoint of the internationalists.

Parties Diverge

From day to day however, their hope had waned. On most points a comparison of the Republican and New Deal platforms indicates a rather striking similarity in promises, but on this issue of reciprocal trade treaties there is sharp divergence. The New Deal has made it plain that it would defend its policy to the last ditch. Thus, this issue arises as among the sharpest differences between the two parties. The major issue, as most political observers agree, is not one of platforms at all, but the respective personalities of the two candidates.

Because Done Secretly

Then came the second blow to the internationalists. It was known that the Republican platform on tariffs did not represent the views of Mr. Landon's personal representatives at the Cleveland convention; they indorsed the principle of reciprocal tariffs, but attacked the secrecy with which they had been negotiated. This was the stand that Col. Frank Knox had taken in his speech to the Economic Club in New York in his preconvention fight. But in Governor Landon's acceptance speech there was no moderation or qualification of the platform's position. There was a direct attack instead on the Administration's policy.

One-Sidedness Charged

The third blow has just fallen. John Hamilton, vigorous and vocal Republican national chairman, who has been allied with the conservative group of Kansas Republicans, has just denounced, in a speech at Denver, vigorously and unequivocally, the United States-Canadian reciprocal tariff pact, which has greatly increased trade over the international border since it was promulgated—on the ground that it gave greater advantages to Canadians than to Americans.

Either That or Isolation

Regarding the tariff pacts, it is recalled that Charles P. Taft, Landon adviser, and head of his personal research staff, says in his recent book, "You and I—and Roosevelt":

"The presenet policy of bilateral trade agreements is sound and the men at the State Department who are working on the problem are among the best in the Administration," he adds:

"The only possible alternative for those who condemn the policy is economic isolation."

Votes at Any Price

Just which voice in the Landon camp will finally triumph, Taft's or Hamilton's, is yet to be seen. Some political advisers take the position that "anything goes in a campaign"; that sheer expediency rules, and that any weapon that makes votes in a section of the country should be utilized. Some politicians of both sides undoubtedly take this attitude. Mr. Landon accordingly would be advised to keep off the issue himself, while letting his spokesmen stress the attack in the West, where it might make votes, and soft pedal it in the East, which has shown support for the lowered duties.

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G-Man Hoover Wins His Fight On Espionage

(Continued from Page 1)

licity-securing, hard-working leader who uses modern methods and has done much to break up the kidnaping racket in the United States and appeal to popular imagination.

Bound to Make Enemies

He has made enemies along the way, but all agree to his efficiency and his ability to organize. His start came in the investigation of Red activities in the Department of Justice under Attorney General Mitchell A. Palmer. He was ridiculed at this time for compiling files on the activities of such people as Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, and other prominent liberals who were named in a witch-hunt at that time. Not apparently gifted with a keen understanding of social trends, Mr. Hoover, nevertheless, showed himself a forceful leader and expert organizer. He has been characterized in office by his cold efficiency, his ability to capture the public imagination and his success in molding a first-class crime detecting force which kept pace or preceded ever increasing grants of congressional authority and funds.

Opposed by Senator Wheeler

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana has opposed him on the charge that at one time Hoover's men spied on his activities in a political campaign. Unverified rumors have long circulated in Washington that G-men in some cases had overstepped their duties and had compiled files on the activities of politicians. No such rumors have ever been proved.

Other critics of the G-men have charged that they have taken credit for solving crimes without due acknowledgment of local authorities; that in repeated instances they have shot down and killed "public enemies" instead of taking them prisoner.

Mr. Hoover's own frequent disquisitions on crime in America and its supposed causes, on "public enemies" whom he designates as "rats," and similar discussions, have been held by some to be outside the real field of his activities.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that, under Mr. Hoover, a splendid finger-print and identification file has been built up in the capital; and that public opinion has been enlisted, efficiency and skill have been placed at the forefront of the service rather than politics or spoils.

Secret Service Limited

Under the law, secret service agents are confined to two activities, preventing counterfeiting and protecting the person of the President. Recently a report from the Brookings Institution recommended that all the manifold investigating, police and protective activities of the Government should be consolidated into one division under the Department of Justice; in order words, under Mr. Hoover. The rivalry between the secret service, or T-men, has intensified under such proposals, accounting for the extraordinary situation of one sleuth spying upon another brought out today.

The situation is likely to have a far-reaching reaction, with the smoldering opposition to Mr. Hoover coming to the front from certain elements who admire him as an executive, but who believe his personal publicity should be curbed. The late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, selected by Mr. Roosevelt originally for Attorney General, for example, is said to have declared that one of his first acts would be to oust J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Cummings has found him a valuable assistant, however, who has organized an efficient crime-detection machine.

What Caused Demotion

It is said here that the immediate cause for the clash between G-men and T-men arose out of interviews by Secret Service agents of witnesses in the killing of John Dillinger and Eddie Green, a member of his gang, by the Hoover group. Neither Dillinger nor Green were taken prisoner. One was shot by G-men outside of a Chicago motion-picture theater; the other was killed by a machine gun in a G-men raid on an apartment in St. Paul.

The treasury men represented themselves as magazine writers, it is stated, and questioned witnesses of the two incidents. Their obvious purpose, it is stated, was to show that the two criminals might have been captured alive.

Word of the questioning came to Mr. Hoover's ears, and newspaper stories appeared, causing the investigation. It is emphasized that any check-up on the G-men was absolutely outside of the secret service group's authority.

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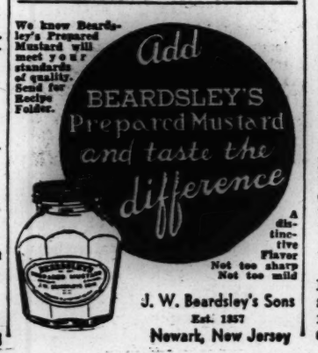

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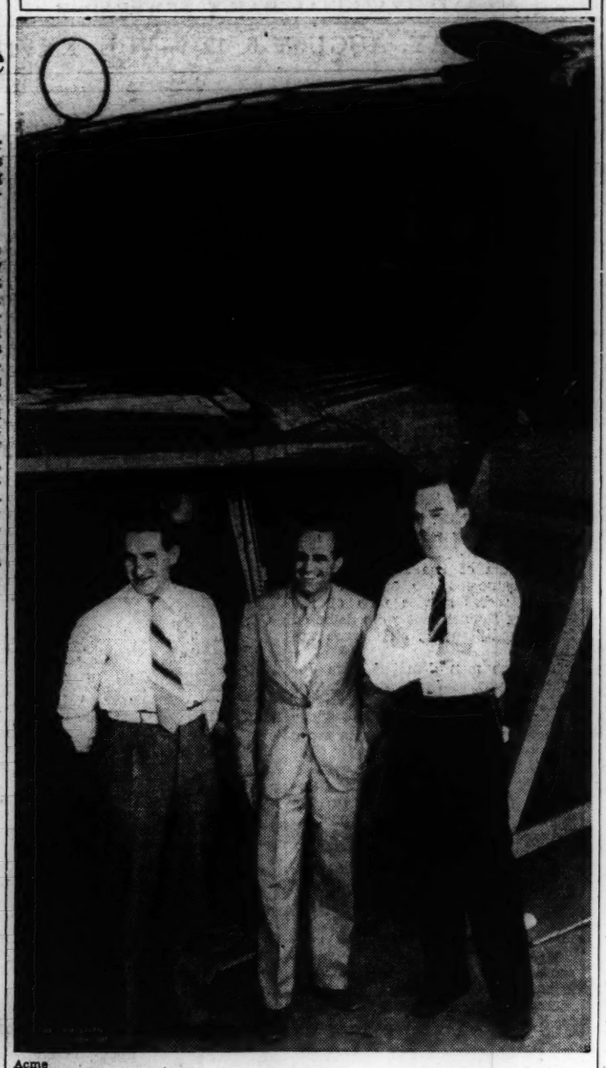

Acme
Victor Levchenko Gerald Vultee Sigmund Levanevsky
Shown Standing in Front of Vultee Plane in Which Mr. Levchenko and Mr. Levanevsky Will Attempt a Flight Over Uncharted Arctic Wastes

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—A blue and red monoplane shot like a projectile off the waters of Los Angeles Harbor yesterday, carrying two Soviet fliers on a projected 10,000-mile flight to Moscow.

The fliers were Sigmund Levanevsky, who nearly reached the North Pole last August in an attempted flight from Moscow across the top of the world to San Francisco, and his navigator, Victir Levchenko.

They will study air conditions and mechanical needs of flying through the sub-polar regions on their leisurely but hazardous journey. They hope to gather data that will guide possible regular flying between the Soviet Union and this country.

After stopping in San Francisco Bay, Mr. Levanevsky and Mr. Levchenko planned to go on to Seattle. From there they will go via Juneau, Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska, and thence across the Bering Straits to skirt the arctic coast of Siberia.

The fliers landed at Alameda, Calif., yesterday.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

certain in Spain. Fascists by restoring to violence send loyal Spaniards to the other extreme. The militancy of Communism or even of Anarchism may be Spain's answer in kind to Fascism's threat, as the clenched fist becomes the general greeting in Madrid.

Neutrality—France Acts as European Fireman

France achieves increasing success as European fireman intent on watering down the Continent, lest sparks from the Spanish revolt spread the blaze. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Italy and three other nations agree to French plea for non-intervention pledges.

Italy hands no blank check to France. It makes neutrality conditional. Fascist Italy, presumably favorable to Spanish rebels, asks socialistic France, presumably favorable to liberal Spanish Government, if non-intervention should not extend to private groups, industries and individuals. This question is not without embarrassing angles, since French Communists are emigrating to fight for the Spanish Government, and since Russian workers are raising money for the Madrid regime.

Italian determination to elaborate neutrality negotiations may spell delay before any embargo on arms can be established—a welcome delay for Spanish Fascist rebels, who are crying for bullets.

Greece—Premier to Crush Red Rising

Greece, orderly but tense, reads decrees posted under the sudden dictatorial rule that "temporarily" banished parliamentary government. Premier John Metaxas, national "strong man" and presumably dictator, announces that martial law will stay in force until Communism is crushed.

Yugoslavia sniffs, deeming Communism a clever although familiar device, taken by Metaxas and the King to short-cut their way to untrammeled power.

The Bulgarian border is closed. Scanty reports from Greece feed rumors of violence and lend weight to the assumption that Metaxas may not have achieved the gratifying order he publicizes.

Labor—Types of Organization Wedged Apart

The House that Labor built during the last 50 years shivers from attic to cellar today following suspension of virtually one third of the American Federation of Labor membership. Charged with insurrection for promoting industrial unions when craft unions are considered good enough for the Federation, the Committee for Industrial Organization stands suspended. The Executive Council's action outlaws 10 unions of 1,300,000 members unless within 30 days they repent and rejoin the fold of craft unionization. Obviously the Federation seeks to strip the C. I. O. of its vote before the fall convention. John L. Lewis, spearhead of the industrial unionization drive, asserts that William Green, Federation president, dares not submit the issue to a vote.

Mr. Lewis declares that the C. I. O. will not disband. To all appearances, two great theories of labor organization are in open competition today. Industrial union advocates say it is absurd for 18 or 20 craft unions to deal separately with the United States Steel Corporation, for instance. Better to organize one coherent industrial union to deal with companies in that industry, it is asserted. If industrial unions are the streamlined affairs their advocates claim, the C. I. O may outstrip the coach-and-six of the Federation. In the meantime, many liberals bewail what seems prodigal division on the part of organized labor.

Politics—Incumbents Renominated in Kansas

Politics stands between an important yesterday and and an important tomorrow. Yesterday's Kansas primaries witnessed all incumbents renominated; witnessed Townsend old-age pension advocates routed. Senator Capper, Republican, easily captures the Republican Senatorial nomination. Walter Huxman wins the Republican gubernatorial nomination against former Gov. Jonathan M. Davis, Townsend supporter. Tomorrow the "take-a-walk" Democrats meet in Detroit to formulate an anti-New Deal campaign.

The usual political grist comes to the mill. John D. M. Hamilton, Republican field marshal, on his political odyssey, says Republicanism will save the nation for democracy and from the New Deal. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace charges that Hamilton displays the intelligence to be expected from a stand-pat corporation attorney in his dealings with the farm problem.

Tennessee holds a primary.

President Roosevelt, still country squiring in Hyde Park, confers with Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve chairman, who depicts many bright spots in the credit picture. Vice-President Garner pipes ever so faintly from Texas that the RFC should be curtailed, so government in business can be curtailed.

A. F. of L. Suspensions Split Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

are members likely to be left in the A. F. of L. If he should succeed, he might easily build up a new rival federation snatching the supremacy from the old.

With more workers, old and new, in labor units aligned with him, Mr. Lewis could command more influence and prestige than any labor leader has ever held in America.

Would Be New Power

The power of his organization for legislation would also far outstrip anything the A. F. of L. has ever held. The trend of legislation promoted by the industrial unionists would be more radical than that which the labor movement has historically stood for.

In today's controversy the C. I. O. has the common backing of Left Wing elements in this country.

It is a common phase of radical tactics to push industrial unionism, because of its being a mass movement more likely, it is felt, to dominate industry and serve as a tool for the workers in taking over the instruments of production in a revolutionary remaking of economic society.

May Mean Labor Party

Industrial unionists in America have generally favored a labor party. Success of the Lewis campaigns is taken to presage an important labor party for the 1940 national election. At this year's election, however, Mr. Lewis and his associates have taken the lead in supporting Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Lewis has not committed himself to radical organizations or to revolutionary policies. The C. I. O. has shown no political leanings other than for Mr. Roosevelt, and has not displayed any revolutionary tendency. It is devoting itself to organizing. There has been some complaint, however, among craft unionists that in certain conflicts the C. I. O. has aided the more radical set of trade unionists.

Possibilities of the present split and of current moves in the labor world, it is obvious, reach far over the limits of a family quarrel in the house of labor.

Rail Unions Back Green

Membership of the 12 unions of the C. I. O. is reported at around 1,200,000. The A. F. of L. had an average membership last year of 3,045,000, including the C. I. O. group. Organized labor includes besides the four transportation brotherhoods which are not affiliated with the A. F. of L. Their membership is around 400,000.

These railroad unions work closely with the A. F. of L.

"We are not opposed to industrial unionism but we are opposed to a split in the labor movement which John L. Lewis has brought on," commented one of the brotherhoods' spokesmen here today. "We have not seen Lewis move a finger to keep the A. F. of L. together, while Green and the other men on the executive council have labored for months for some sort of settlement."

Objections came from the C. I. O. forces to the charge that the industrial unionists had sought to disrupt the A. F. of L. and throw the onus on its executive council.

"We have been trying to bring workers into the A. F. of L.," declared a C. I. O. representative. "We have been trying to organize the unorganized, people whom the A. F. of L. has never been able to organize, and by adding their numbers to the A. F. of L. to add to its prestige, strength and power.

"We haven't repudiated majority rule. Annual conventions of the A. F. of L. directed its executive council to promote campaigns of organization among the steel workers. The council did not do that. It did not carry out the instructions of the conventions. We are undertaking to do it.

"The council says it will organize on a craft basis. We say that this never has been done and can't be done, and so we are endeavoring to organize on an industrial basis."

Long Studied by Federation

Industrial unionism has been under the observation of the A. F. of L. for more than 25 years, and some of its unions have long been industrial or semi-industrial. John L. Lewis' coal miners union has been the most complete industrial union in the federation since 1911. The Brewery Workers' Union has been an industrial example for still longer.

Changing conditions in industry and society brought the question of extension of industrial unionism sharply before the A. F. of L. a little less than two years ago. At its San Francisco meeting of 1934 the federation adopted a compromise resolution by which it went farther in the direction of the new unionism than ever previously.

Craft unions gave up more of their jurisdictional claims in the unorganized industries than they had been willing to cede, but did not relinquish jurisdiction entirely.

Erupted Last Year

Dispute erupted soon after the convention over interpretation of the resolution. At last year's convention the problem became full fledged. It proved the main business of the convention. The industrial union side was led by Mr. Lewis and polled a large vote, but proved in the minority by a substantial margin.

A month later the industrial union advocates organized as the Committee for Industrial Organization and began to put their program into action. The executive council of the A. F. of L. first called upon them to dissolve the C. I. O., and when they refused gave them yesterday another 30 days to do so or be suspended.

Suspensions of unrepentant unions becomes automatic Sept. 5, and two months later will probably be translated into expulsion.

It is the intention of the majority in the A. F. of L. to shut the suspended unions out of its next convention in November. Endorsement of yesterday's decision to suspend, taken by the A. F. of L.'s executive council, the governing board between conventions, is expected of the convention.

Charter Revocation in Sight

Veteran members of the council said last night that when a suspension was upheld by an annual convention, this traditionally meant revocation of the charter of the disciplined union.

The unions affected by the suspension order are:

United Mine Workers of America; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers; United Textile Workers of America; Federation of Flat Glass Workers; United Automobile Workers; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and the United Rubber Workers.

Unions Affected

Two of the dozen members claimed by the C. I. O. find their position in the labor world uncertain today. Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, an influential organization with a membership of about 75,000, helped to organize the C. I. O., and is its secretary. Recently he advised the A. F. of L. that his union was not affiliated with the C I. O.

Two Disavow C. I. O. Membership

The president of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union of 30,000 has also disavowed his union's membership in the C. I. O., although his millinery department, comprising the majority of the union, is admittedly affiliated. The A. F. of L. resolved to question these unions about relationships it considered equivocal.

Some hope was retained in the executive council of the A. F. of L. that other unions in the C. I. O. might be dislodged and avoid suspension, but it was conceded that most would cling to the C. I. O. and a month from today stand outside the world of labor.

In that certainty speculation at once flew to the prospect of a second national labor federation, growing out of the suspended unions and challenging the historic leadership of the A. F. of L.

What C. I. O. Stands For

As the C. I. O. exists today, it is described by members as a voluntary committee created to promote industrial union campaigns in the mass production and other nonunion industries. It is now prosecuting big organizing drives in the steel, automobile and rubber industries and in a lesser way taking a hand in a number of other fields of union activity.

Ouster from the A. F. of L. will have the natural effect of throwing the suspended unions closer together, it is granted among them. If they do not set up a separate independent organization, this will furnish a surprise equaled only by their delayed suspension.

Split beginning at the top seems likely to be pursued down into the local units of the labor movement. Some city and state labor bodies may swing away from the A. F. of L., but pressure will be great to hold them in line. Some national or international unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L. may also break off to go over to the C. I. O. group.

No effort will be made to fight the suspension in the courts, John L. Lewis indicated. "It would be rather paradoxical to have a court order us back with an organization that doesn't want us and where we are not welcome," he said.

Offenses charged against the C. I. O. by the executive council credited the insurgent unions with making a dual or rival organization competing with the A. F. of L., and with fomenting insurrection against the parent organization.

The council also accused the C. I. O. unions with breaking their contract with the A. F. of L., taken on when joining it, and consisting of a pledge to obey all its laws. Finally, the council charged the C. I. O. group with disregarding majority rule as expressed at the last A. F. of L. convention, when Mr. Lewis and his industrial union associates presented their case and were beaten.

The council insisted that Mr. Lewis and his group should have accepted the convention decision and should not have stepped out to promote industrial union campaigns regardless.

These were the charges brought in by labor prosecutor John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and accepted by the council.

The C. I. O. unions were not present at the trial, and their side was argued only by David Dubinsky, president of one of the C. I. O. organizations as well as a member of the council.

The vote against the C. I. O. was 13 to 1, Mr. Dubinsky casting the single negative.

In reply to the verdict, Mr. Lewis declared that the real issue was whether or not the A. F. of L. would organize the workers in mass production industries on an industrial basis. "That," he said, "is the sole issue as far as the C. I. O. is concerned."

Ignored by A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. did not consider the question of industrial organization a factor in the case. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in his statement giving out the decision, declared for the council that "the industrial versus craft union dispute is in no way involved in its official decision."

Each side avoided what the other posted as supreme. The C. I. O. block did not effectively meet the charge of insubordination, nor did the A. F. of L., confining itself to this sole issue, give consideration to the problem of form of organization which Mr. Lewis and his industrial unionists pressed.

Aluminum Company Raises Wages 5 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Aug. 6

THE Aluminum Company of America agreed to increase wages of its 20,000 employees by 5 per cent, effective Sept. 15, at a conference with representatives of union members in six of its plants.

The rise amounts to approximately 3 cents an hour for those working by the hour. The company said it raises the average rate 11 per cent above that of 1929.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. "Count that day lost whose low descending sun" finds knee-deep scribbled papers but no "or less" change done.
2. Good, Goad, Goat, Boat, Beat, Best.
3. NEIGHBORLY 1234567890
4. C, Who, Wraps, Charter, Optic, Sec., R.
5. I C through it (I see through it!)

Bolivia Meets Anniversary In Hope to Restore Civil Rule; Junta Meantime Controls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 6—Today, Bolivia's 111th birthday, is the second national independence anniversary since the ending of the Chaco conflict with Paraguay. The cessation of hostilities raised a sense of oppression from all America, and in Bolivia the three years of strife now seem like a nightmare dissipated by the breaking day.

With wise guidance, the prospects of post-war Bolivia are good. Military necessities imposed an extension of the road system, opening up communications between the traditional centers of town population with remote regions that are potential sources of wealth, and areas for future agrarian development, helping to balance the necessarily unstable economy of a country hitherto based almost entirely on the mining industry in the highlands.

Improved communications, moreover, are expected to help break down the nationalism which many Bolivian writers hold responsible for the political vicissitudes of the past century.

The future of Bolivia is evidently in the hands of her people to make or mar. One of the most interesting post-war developments is a youthful literary movement. It is evident that in post-war Bolivia youth means to have its say. The movement to which the term "Indo-Americanism" is attached is evidently captivating Bolivian youth, as it has done in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. There is also an avowed intention to build a "new world" on the basis of the Tiahuanaco culture.

To "save the nation," Col. Jose David Toro, of the revolutionary junta, has expelled civilians and made his government purely military in character.

The change is said to have been effected without any disturbance, though the junta found it necessary to deny rumors that the Argentine frontier was closed and that there had been internal disorders.

First evidence of the "purge" was when troops occupied the capital city and proceeded to arrest Juan Bautista Saavedra, former president of the republic, and several prominent politicians. Señor Saavedra was deported. He left for central Chile to resume the exile which was only temporarily ended last year when former President Salamanca was overthrown.

Junta Charges Betrayal

Col. German Busch, chief of the military staff and a power back of the revolution, stated that the "socialist revolution was being betrayed by the Saavedra politicians" and that in future the military authorities would only be assisted in the government of the country by civilians serving in a technical capacity.

The first act of the reorganized junta was to decree prevention of speculation, limiting profits to ten per cent. on articles of prime necessity and to 20 per cent on general business. The new Foreign Minister, another colonel, stated that events meant no change in external policy, which was based on respect for treaties. The army, he said, would remain in complete control. Colonel Toro issued a manifesto appealing for public support. He admitted that the economic situation was difficult "owing to the mistakes of preceding regimes." He cited the loans contracted by the Saavedra and Salamanca administrations which were considered excessive in amounts and conditions.

Tin Key to Situation

Business men declare that the main task before the Toro government is to secure normal production and exportation of tin and the employment of about 3000 ex-officers from the Chaco in administrative posts. The key of the situation, they affirmed, is in the hands of Don Simon Patiño, magnate in the tin industry. If this multi-millionaire supported the present government things would rapidly improve and the future yield no cause for anxiety—though the downward tendency of tin quotations might be a complicating factor in the situation.

An elaborate "minimum program of action" has been promulgated by the Toro government consisting of 52 points. There is more evidence of nationalism than of socialism, but this is leavened with an obvious desire to eliminate class inequalities and promote welfare. As was to be expected, the Chaco veterans are promised assistance and the existing army is guaranteed a new law of pay and pensions.

The soldiers' urgent attention, however, is claimed for the settlement of the presidential and general political problems. Although they have banished civilian co-operation in the executive sphere, they must soon find a formula for the overdue elections. Any attempt at a long military dictatorship would provoke a latent and powerful civic opposition.

Nationalist Program

The military leaders have shown considerable interest in economic and social problems and will deserve well of their fellow countrymen if they carry out only half of what they have included in their program. They unreservedly concede civil rights to all women and political rights to women with university degrees—a long step forward in a country where women have had practically no rights at all. War is declared on alcoholism and Article 40 prohibits the use of any food materials for brewing or distilling purposes. There is to be wholesale adoption of the latest legislation favoring the workers—obligatory insurance, paid vacations, dismissal indemnities and profits participation; and revised conditions for female and child labor, provision of pensions and homes for disabled or retired workers and protection for bread-winning mothers. Educational autonomy, especially for the university regime, is promised.

Colonization

In the purely economic sphere, immigration and colonization will have primary consideration. Returned soldiers will be encouraged to settle in rural parts and there will be taxation relief for the colonists. The situation of the indigenous population will be investigated with a view to securing land for their farming and incorporating them in civilized national life. Monopolies will be suppressed and the state aims at securing a share in the profits of the big industries, especially the tin mines. The state will guarantee an equitable return on all capital, whether national or foreign which is invested in new lines of industry. Taxes will be taken off foodstuffs and vital necessities; the budget will be balanced; and foreign, domestic and floating debts consolidated.

Interesting to observe, the first point in the program insists that the junta will adhere to the Buenos Aires Peace Conference agreements and work for peaceful solutions of all territorial controversies.

Jazz Players Keep Their Lingo to Themselves

Much of their shop-talk is as individual as the music they play—In their own words they 'swing it' and a 'lip smear' is not something red in a little tin box—'Yeah man' is acme of approbation.

Private Languages Of Industry
Fifth of Eight Articles

By Hart Day Leavitt
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Publishers Jazz Band Players Are Often Virtuosos on Their Instruments THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A weird jargon that disturbs the ear with its sometimes outlandish sound and strange word combinations has been growing up jerkily in America during the past 20 years along with the development of one of the country's newest "industries"—the jazz orchestra.

There are probably few languages peculiar to one trade that are as little known to the general public as this itinerant tongue and even fewer that are kept alive so largely by word-of-mouth transmission.

In direct contrast to the talk and signs one hears and sees along the rails, both of which are recorded precisely in rule books, probably no authentic dictionary of jazz terms has been compiled and such word lists as have been made are kept by obscure collectors.

Too Busy Otherwise

Jazz musicians themselves are generally not industrious enough to gather together any dictionary of their own "slang" and are so reticent when strangers are about that the inquisitive observer can pick up little.

Many words in the jargon of jazz have originated in speech stimulated suddenly by music and by incidents characteristic of the life led by members of dance orchestras.

Thus an extraordinary athletic feat may stir a fan to say excitedly, "Boy, oh Boy! Was that good! Yes Sir." Jazz musicians, on hearing a soloist of exceptional ability, drop everything but the "yes, sir" and change this to a spirited "Yeah, Man."

None Could Wish More

From the first time when this phrase was spoken spontaneously at some forgotten performance of jazz music it has developed into one of the best-known expressions in the language of jazz. It signifies unqualified approval.

A recent development in jazz music—the sudden growth to popularity of what is called "swing" music—has been the first means of bringing the language of jazz into the range of the public's hearing and understanding. And in order to comprehend jazz terminology thoroughly the word "swing" and its associations must be understood because the language of "swing" is primarily the language of jazz.

"Swing" is a rythmic feeling aroused by listening to jazz players who can "swing." The word almost defies definition. Perhaps the best way to find out what it means is to hear a good "swing" band, such as Benny Goodman and his orchestra.

How Benny Does It

Let us take a look at Benny and his band while they are playing in a public dance hall. The melody of "Alice Blue Gown" fills the big room, softly and familiarly, for the band is reading the chorus as it was written by the composer. Benny is directing. He holds his clarinet at his side, waiting for the chorus to end.

The last notes of the melody resolve into an interlude of eight bars. The key changes subtly and the melody starts again, quietly, in the saxophones. Benny begins to play, and the notes of the clarinet weave an obligato which keeps to the melody just enough so that the tune is not obscured. Benny is improvising, making up new little melodies and phrases around "Alice Blue Gown," and he is "swinging."

He closes his chorus with an imaginative figure. A trumpet solo follows after this same fashion. Then the band swings into the last chorus.

Biting Off the Melody

The first trumpet bites off the melody. But it is not the composer's melody. Notes have been shortened, others lengthened. Extra phrases and notes have been fitted neatly into spaces where originally a note was held. The three trumpets and three trombones sound together, though now and then the trombones fill in with additional figures when the trumpets are resting or holding notes.

Suddenly the cornets go out. Low, intricate rhythms throb from the saxophones and trombones. Sometimes they're together, sometimes the horn section plays a figure and is abruptly answered by the trombones. Drums, piano, guitar and bass hold them up with a lifting beat, steady and deadly.

Music Hath Charms

A deafening flare tears at the ears. The entire band crashes to a finale. Through chords that beat with the on-beat of the four-four rhythm a cymbal clashes on every off-beat. The chords race with the cymbal. Watchers, trying to keep up with the music, lean forward, swaying in rhythm. The tempo quickens. On, on it races. Crash! The cymbal—silence.

The best way to understand jazz language is to hear it spoken. Listen to a musician who has come to hear Goodman and is describing to a friend the number that has just ended.

"They really swung that tune. Played it 'way up' too. ('Way up' means very fast.) Did Goodman ever 'get off' (swing) on that second chorus! And I'm telling you that band's got 'lift' (buoyancy of rhythm). They all 'cut their stuff right off' (read the music quickly and accurately). That man's marvelous on lead alto' (first saxophone). 'Ja notice the 'cow bells' (small bells with a dull sound used by drummers)? Wonder who the new man is 'on box' (playing the piano)?

Let us change this scene to a ballroom in New York's Harlem where five "jig" (Negro) bands are holding a battle of music. Louis Armstrong, one of the greatest of all jazz trumpet players, is leading his band through "Dinah." Negro musicians have given to the language of jazz some of its most astounding words as we shall see by listening to Louie while he exhorts his musicians.

"Lightly, lightly (softly) now. Careful Folks, these 'cats' (musicians) goin' ta-get-away' (swing). Yeah, man! (approving something just played). Boy, that really 'sends me' (gives me a feeling of swing). C'mon 'Gate' (jazz term for a member of a band) less hear some o' that piano."

In direct contrast to this "swing" music is what is known as "straight" or "sweet" music, which may be described as popular music played very precisely from a plain arrangement in which the melody and harmony of a song are rendered exactly as written by the composer.

Bill Jones Is On Piano

There are many words and expressions in the vernacular of jazz musicians that have little to do with the art of "swinging" and are used to denote ordinary activities in the lives of all jazz musicians.

Thus, to "make a date" means to make a record. To "get a spot" is to secure an engagement to play in a hotel, a night club or on a radio program. A "stick" is a clarinet. When jazz musicians get together for a talk they "have a few laughs." A leader speaking of a member of his band doesn't say "Joe Schultz is playing the piano now in my orchestra"—he says "I've got Joe Schultz on piano."

If you hear a musician say that he likes being "house man" at a radio station you will know that he enjoys being regularly employed by that station as a staff musician.

In the Pit or Clubbing

He may have worked previously in a "pit band," which is an orchestra that plays regularly at a vaudeville house, for stage shows at a movie theater, or with a musical comedy. Or he may have been "clubbing" for the last few months. If so, he has been taking what work is available, at country clubs, weddings, or tea dances, in the absence of a steady position.

While jazz musicians have been adding new expressions and word combinations to their spoken language, other equally unique phrases and words have been coming into use in the writing of arrangements of popular songs for orchestra.

Jazz arrangements are called 'specials" and "stocks." The former are orchestrations made by a member of a band for that band only.

Giving It the Lip Smear

Sometimes, however, a band will employ a special arranger outside of the personnel of the orchestra to dress up songs in individual style. 'Stocks" are stereotyped orchestrations written by an arranger employed by a large music house and published by the thousands for use by bands all over the country.

On the first trumpet part of a jazz arrangement, one may see the words "lip smear" written above a whole note. The player noting this will move his lips in such a manner as to slur the note from its original position, down a fraction of a tone, and then back up to the written note.

Later on in the arrangement, the second trumpet player may see the words "take it" written across the lines just before the beginning of a chorus.

He Is to Play a Solo

This tells him he is to play a solo. The phrase is synonymous with "ad lib." In the two bars preceding his solo the entire band may join in holding a long chord for eight beats, as a send-off for the soloist. On every part this note may have "flare" written above it. Or there may be a little jagged line running up to the head of the note at a 45-degree angle.

The direction "in hat" often appears on trombone and trumpet parts. Many jazz bands have tin derbies on stands placed before each member of the brass section and "in hat" tells the player to mute his instrument by putting its bell inside one of these derbies. Among other types of mutes is the "plunger mute," which is made of rubber and is shaped like a small, round cap.

Goophus and Fountain Pen

One who studies the language of jazz will sooner or later come across two expressions that are as extraordinary as any that occur in this unique jargon—"goophus" and "fountain pen." Both words denote jazz instruments which seldom appear in public.

A "goophus" looks like a small saxophone with a tiny piano keyboard on one side. The keys are round and about the size of a dime. The player lays this strange device on his knees and makes the tone by blowing through a rubber tube that extends from the smaller end of the "goophus" into his mouth. By pressing on the two-octave keyboard while blowing, a tone is produced that sounds somewhat like a harmonica.

The "fountain pen" is a six-inch clarinet with holes instead of keys. It produces a thin, harsh, reedy tone. Rumor has it that the "fountain pen" was invented by a New York saxophone player and that there are only two in existence.

Other Jazz Terms

Break: Short solo passage without background.

Heel Alto: Saxophone playing the third part harmony.

Brushes: Metal whisk brooms used by drummers.

Corn: Jazz played in the style of 15 years ago.

Wah-Wah: Style of trumpet playing. By alternately placing a plunger mute over the bell of the instrument and removing it, a sound is produced that resembles a baby crying.

Blues Number: Slow, swing tune.

Ride: To swing.

Nanny: Tone that flutters rapidly back and forth over a range of two or three notes.

Rhythm: Percussion section of a jazz band. (Piano, drums, guitar and bass).

Release: Most popular songs are divided into four sections: A-A-B-A. "B" is the release, or middle part.

Straight man: A reliable musician who doesn't swing.

Jam Session: Informal musical gathering where musicians play any tune that somes into their heads with complete freedom of expression.

Stop Chorus: Chorus in which the orchestra plays only one note in every one or two measures while a soloist is performing. Often used as a background for a tap dance.

Set: Group of numbers played at a dance.

What's Up: What number do we play next?

Jazz Fiddle: Violin with a round, metal sound box.

37 Tenement Inspectors For New York City Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—An increase of 37 inspectors in the staff of the Tenement House Department was asked by Landon W. Post, tenement commissioner, in a proposal before Rufus E. McGahen, director of the New York City Budget, today.

Together with other personnel to be added in 1937, the new inspectors would cost the city $153,486, but Commissioner Post stressed that without additional assistance, it would be difficult to complete the department's work in the field of New York City housing.

Dog Sentenced To Chains Gets Vacation First

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Idaho, mongrel pup sentenced to 26 months confinement as a dangerous animal in the water, will take a two weeks' vacation before he is chained up.

The six months old dog, accused of causing the drowning of a boy swimmer, was turned over to Miss Mary Foubister, secretary of the Rochester Dog Protective Association, after his trial in the village hall yesterday. She said she would take him to Canandaigua Lake for two weeks before turning him over to his master, Victor Fortune.

Three hundred courtroom spectators cheered the verdict of justice of the peace Homer D. Benedict sparing the dog's life. The five-hour trial was a lark for Idaho, who barked occasionally but most of the time slept soundly near the judge's bench. When the judge announced his decision, Idaho awoke and thumped the table furiously with his tail. The judge ordered police to kill the dog on sight if he were found at large.

Mrs. Anna Breeze, mother of 14-year old Robert Breeze whose drowning in the barge canal July 4 was attributed to Idaho, denounced the verdict. The boy drowned when a dog climbed on his back while he was swimming.

California P.-T. A. Has Peace as Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—World peace will be one of the three objectives of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers during the coming year, Mrs. B. C. Clark, president, declared recently. The other two aims will be security for every child and greater understanding for adults.

Mrs. Clark, who came from Sutter Creek, Calif., to preside at the first board meeting of the new administration, urged a return to spiritual ideals in the accomplishment of the P.-T. A. goals.

"Revelations of the past generations have made it easier for us to understand ourselves," she declared. "Now we must look for spiritual understanding."

Civil Service Publisher Seeks New York Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Frank J. Prial, formerly deputy city comptroller and now publisher of the Chief, an organ for civil service employees, announced yesterday that he would enter the primaries next month as a candidate for the Democratic nomination as president of the New York City Board of Aldermen, thus contesting the selection of Sheriff William F. Brunner of Queens, who had been designated by the Democratic machine.

Shortly before Mr. Prial's announcement, City Chamberlain A. A. Berle, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's selection as Fusion candidate for the position of aldermanic president, issued a statement saying that he would not enter the primary against Newbold Morris, Republican designee.

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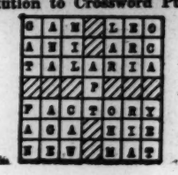

Need of Teaching Business Is Stressed by Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When election campaigners talk about their political theories, Mr. Voter this year may take a second thought and ask about the "economics" of the situation. He is more interested than ever in the business end of government, it was brought out at a conference on business education held recently at the University of Chicago.

A more widespread knowledge of fundamental economic laws is a vital need among the voters, Ernest H. Hahne, associate professor of economics at Northwestern University, told business experts and teachers of business courses from neighboring schools. People on all sides are showing a growing curiosity about economics and are calling more open forums and public meetings for the discussion of economic topics, he said.

"Popular interest in economic subjects is becoming so widespread," declared Professor Hahne, "that economic training by radio discussion is one of the most promising methods of bringing the field of economics to everybody. Opportunities of radio education along these lines promise to be much richer in the near future. I understand that the Office of Education has requested of the Radio Communications Commission reservation of certain megacycles now unused for commercial purposes but soon available for short wave radio receiving sets. These are to be reserved for educational purposes.

"Today when agricultural supremacy has given way to industrial and business leadership," concluded Professor Hahne, "the intricate social forces make it necessary to provide an intelligent leadership. During the present social transition this leadership has not been given an intelligent followership in our democracy. Economic training is fundamental to political knowledge and should be more widespread."

A trend toward more business and economic education in high schools was noted at the conference. Boys and girls, in addition to the usual commercial subjects of typewriting and bookkeeping, are being given some knowledge of merchandising, of buying, of how to choose an insurance policy, how to deal with the local bank in personal matters, how to make household budgets, it was pointed out.

"An indispensable help in this teaching is the preparation of the right kind of textbooks," declared Franklin Bobbitt, professor of educational administration in the department of education at the University of Chicago. These textbooks ought to be written, not by the teacher and pedagogue, but by industrialists who can tell their own story, he said.

He urged that bankers prepare the story of banking, that automobile manufacturers tell the ins and outs of that industry, that the packers give the details of the packing business, that judges tell about courts and postmasters put down the work of post offices.

Willard J. Graham, assistant professor of accounting at the University of Chicago, told the conference that it would be well to bring back just plain arithmetic into the schools so that people would know enough about adding, multiplying, subtracting, and dividing to calculate how much the Venetian blinds were going to cost or how much carpeting was needed for the living room. Too much arithmetic has been put in the background by the introduction of social studies, he contended.

A decided movement toward more vocational training was noted. There are now more than 1,000,000 boys, girls, and adults attending vocational courses in the United States, according to Paul H. Carlson, of State Teacher College, Whitewater, Wis.

Iron Miners' Strike In Alabama Ended

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 6 (AP)—Whistle blasts called 2300 miners back to work yesterday after Alabama's iron ore hills received word a four-months-old strike was ended.

Gov. Bibb Graves announced Aug. 4 that union miners and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., had agreed on a trial plan to settle differences.

"The miners will go back in the workings," Gov. Graves said, "just as quickly as arrangements can be made."

Intermittent violence—in which one miner was fatally shot and other persons wounded—marked the strike, called by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union in protest of a company order shifting the pay of miners from the old hour wage to a tonnage or "incentive" base.

"It is proposed," said Governor Graves, making his announcement at the Capitol in Montgomery, "that the so-called incentive plan be given a trial of four months."

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, United States Steel subsidiary, is the largest producer in the South.

Pigeon Comes Home After 2-Year Absence

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Two years ago, Fred McCane, an explorer, released in Colombia 12 pigeons owned by H. P. Urbain of White Plains.

Four flew back to White Plains, completing the 2000-mile journey in two weeks. The others were thought to have been lost.

But Louis, a 12-year-old homing pigeon, is back. He flew in Aug. 4.

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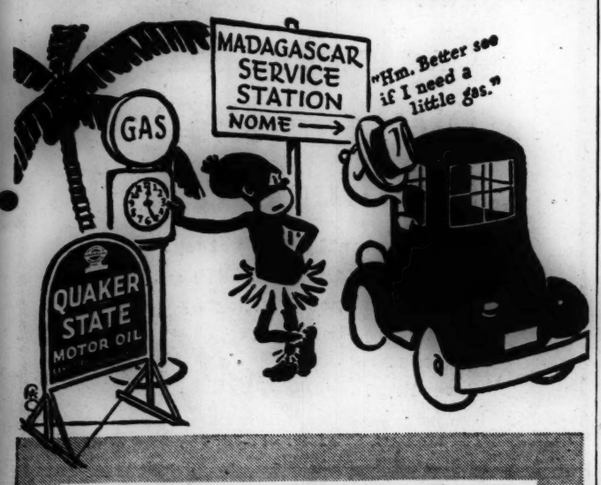

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Peace Garden Rededicated On U. S. and Canada Border; Customs Building Projected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNSEITH, N. D., Aug. 6—Clouds of combat hovering over Europe were forgotten by hundreds of persons who gathered for a three-day re-dedication ceremony at the International Peace Garden near here. The garden was originally dedicated in 1932, as a shrine to the many years of peace that have existed between the United States and Canada.

Built atop the smoothly-rolling Turtle Mountains, which lie on the borderline, near the exact center of the North American continent, the several thousand acres of wooded lands are incorporated into a living monument to the friendship of the two nations.

The first day was given over to the children, with silver trophies and other awards for prowess in athletic events. On Sunday, the Garden's symbolic peace cairn, built of native stones and bearing a vow of perpetual friendship, was re-dedicated in the annual exercises. Monday, the final day, saw the presentation before Canadian and American visitors of the Highland games, annual playday sponsored by the St. Andrew's Society of Brandon, Man.

Customs Building

On Monday, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota met the board of directors, to aid in laying plans for a proposed $50,000 customs and immigration building to be built by the United States Government in the garden. In the group was Rudolph Stanley-Brown, federal architect, acting under instructions from Admiral G. Peoples, procurement director, at Washington, D. C.

Admiral Peoples is quoted as being interested in the project, because the Peace Garden "'appears to be such a happy means of manifesting a friendly international relation between this country and Canada."

Across the Line

Directors of the Garden have expressed hope that the structure, if erected, would be matched by a building of similar purpose erected by Canada, with the two linked by a promenade leading across the boundary line.

Much interest was evidenced at the final day's ceremonies in the Highland Games, performed annually by the St. Andrew's society to commenorate the folk customs of members. Wearing native costumes, dancers competed in the steps of the Irish jig, Highland fling, sword dance, Shean Truibhais, reel O'Tulloch, sailor's hornpipe and piping march. To add music to the colorful display, Highland bands competed in skirling their versions of marches, Strathspeys and reels, with individual piping contests.

Changes Brought About

Visitors found much pleasure in observing the changes which have been wrought in the Garden. That a gardener's dream of a living and growing shrine to peace has taken root, is shown by the continuous improvements being made by the several hundred youths who are members of the permanent CCC camp stationed on the grounds.

Hundreds of the Garden's 2800 acres have been cleaned of their undergrowth. New lakes glisten behind new dams. Campers and families on picnics find new shelters, tables and benches, sturdily built of native materials.

Birds and Beasts

Birds of every color and song have home in the woods during the summer months. Wild animals, including deer and furbearers, are found in the thickets and beside streams.

Members of the board, through the voices of their speakers at the re-dedication, expressed their pride in the Garden, which "will never be completed, will never cease to grow."

Relic of America's Early Founders

By a Staff Artist

The Howland House, Plymouth, Mass.

A New England Album—XX

The Howland House at Plymouth, Mass., first built in 1667 and twice altered in the succeeding two centuries, is one of the most interesting relics of Plymouth's early founders. The first rough two-room dwelling was enclosed in a new house in 1770 and again in 1850, a third home was built around the second, thus making the Howland house a sort of three-in-one affair. During the course of its restoration some years ago, carpenters found in the attic marks of three roof levels, showing each of the succeeding additions.

In view of the fact that the Sparrow House, here, dates back to 1640, it is hardly correct to say that the Howland homestead "is the last house left standing today in Plymouth whose walls have heard the voices of the Mayflower Pilgrims." But for a land which has quite recently celebrated its 300th anniverstry, a 269-year-old house is significant.

As a matter of fact, had it not been for the timely aid of a skillfully wielded boat hook, the Howland House might never have heard any voices at all. For during the rough crossing of the Mayflower, John Howland was washed overboard and was saved only after he had trailed through the icy waters at the end of a topsail halyard which happened to be dragging. Howland was rescued, and later filled many important offices in the colony. Although he was dropped from the General Court for his liberal leanings, he never lost his high standing in the Plymouth community.

The Howland House, now owned by members of the family, is a snug-looking dwelling. Its sharply pitched roof is mounted by a fine red Dutch brick chimney leading to the large fireplaces below. In its restored condition, the house contains furnishings, utensils and ornaments which were used in colonial days.

Italy and Russia Agree On Neutrality in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

the harbor to prevent bombardment of the rebel stronghold by a loyal Spanish warship.

Acceptance by Italy Asks Three Questions On Scope of Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 6—Premier Benito Mussolini agreed conditionally today to adhere to France's proposal of nonintervention in the Spanish civil war.

The adherence, however, is accompanied by such detailed questions on the scope and limits of the proposed accord that it gave the impression that the Duce hopes the Spanish rebels will be victorious before an international understanding is reached.

Wants Effective Action

At the same time the Italian Dictator expresses himself ready to make the accord, if signed, effective and not merely nominal. He apparently wants to tie down France's Popular Front Government and make it unable to help the Madrid Government.

The Italian Government did not insist today on extension of the accord to other parties, since this already had been asked by Britain, but when the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, received the French Ambassador, Count Charles de Chambrun, this morning, he asked clarification on three points:

Three Major Questions

1. Should not moral support given to one of the Spanish factions by an outsider be considered as intervention? Here Count Ciano evidently meant such matters as the enrollment of Communist volunteers in France, the collection of funds in Russia and press campaigns.

2. Will the accord bind private arms manufacturers or only governments? In Britain and France there are private airplane and armaments firms which might continue to sell war materials. In Italy the arms industry is virtually in the hands of the state, and Signor Mussolini wants to avoid a one-sided understanding.

Government's Responsibility

3. Will the governments undertake to control the strict functioning of the agreement? Italy appears to want to make governments responsible for allowing any contraband arms to go to Spain.

It is understood that only when these three questions are answered satisfactorily by France will the Italian Government give 'final accord to the agreement.

Spanish Troops Strengthen Mountain Pass Defenses; Rebels Claim Victories

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Aug. 6—Loyalist troops thrust lines of steel into defensive mountain passes today for a "final, crushing blow" to Fascist forces.

The Government poured reinforcements into the Guadarrama Mountain gateways in expectation of a three-way advance to halt the rebel march to Madrid.

The military masses blocked the insurgent march at El Alto, del Leon —the Heights of the Lion—and captured the small town of Gorgones.

On the northern side of the mountainous front, rebels hastily moved men and arms into position in an equally vigorous preparation for prospective battle.

The Fascists, from their high positions, were reported in sight of the capital buildings.

Reports reaching Madrid from the scene of hand-to-hand fighting and artillery barrage showed no great advances by either side.

Reinforcements From South

Fresh force was reported for the rebel drive in reinforcements from the south. Advices from Gibraltar described the landing of 2000 Fascist soldiers on the mainland after a running sea-and-air fight from Ceuta, Spanish Morocco.

An insurgent destroyer engaged a loyal destroyer in the foggy straits as war planes accompanying the rebel troops attempted to bomb the Government vessel.

Cannon from Ceuta forts added their missles to the clash. One shell from one of the ships was declared to have landed on a racetrack in British territory. The loyal craft eventually retired and the troops disembarked.

Strict Censorship

Strict government censorship veiled loyal troop movement in the provinces after officials limited reports of the military actions to definite Leftist victories.

On the dawn of the twentieth day of the Fascist revolt, the Government asserted it had captured the provinces of Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Malaga, Ciudad Real, Guadalajara, Badajoz, and the northern resort city of San Sebastian.

Drastic reorganization of the Leftist army was reported continuing in Madrid with Majoll Sarabias, former secretary to President Manuel Azaña, taking over the portfolio of the War Ministry. His official appointment was declared not yet approved by the President.

Reports From Lisbon

A radio broadcast from Lisbon asserted a column of 3500 rebels commanded by Gen. Marquis Cavalcanti was en route to join the insurgent forces in the mountains North of Madrid.

Government militia were declared to have been defeated in an encounter near Avila with the left wing of the Fascist army. The Leftists lost 600 soldiers, two tanks and 14 trucks, the newspaper Diario Lisboa reported.

Government sources in Madrid yesterday reported Loyalist troops had routed a Fascist column near Avila and captured trucks and ammunition from the rebels.

Old Posts Still 'Sound'

A load of cedar posts cut in 1860 was sold recently in Texas as sound material.

Special Channels For Police Radio Are Being Tested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—So that the radio may outspeed the criminal, plans are being perfected to enable police of every radio-equipped city department in the United States to communicate with all the rest via short waves. A system which would make this possible without overburdening the air channels is being tested in the field by the Federal Communications Commission.

The problem has been to make possible such widespread communication without choking the air with police messages. The new proposal, put forth by the Associated Police Communications Officers, would establish a system of zones for interstate radio telegraphic communication and would require local police radio operators to clear their out-of-state messages through central zone transmitters. Thus there would be direct interstate communication only among the 48 interzone police radio stations.

This plan, after receiving the approval of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, was given favorable consideration by the Communications Commission which proceeded to put it to practical tests with the co-operation of six municipal police stations in six Midwest states. Cities participating were Davenport, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis.

Population Increase Is Sought by Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—"Due to our undeveloped natural resources, tillable lands and expansion possibilities, I believe Idaho can expect a migration during the next two decades unparalleled in the country's history," said R. E. Shepherd, president of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce at a meeting to launch a campaign to bring 150,000 new citizens to the State.

Mr. Shepherd gave as his reasons for the campaign and for his belief in its fulfillment as follows: "Development of water power to a point where we can assure cheap energy for the generations to come; proof that Idaho's great irrigation projects can be depended upon to produce maximum crops year in and year out, and above everything else, assurance that Idaho has plenty of productive land to offer the homeseeker at a nominal price."

New South Wales Seeks Farm Land For Grant Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The New South Wales Government is finding difficulty in implementing its policy of closer settlement.

There is practically no Crown land suitable for subdivision into farm areas of the necessary quality, and last year not a single owner of a large area offered his land to the Government for subdivision.

It appears that resort will have to be made to compulsory resumption and subdivision—a policy which in the past has often landed Governments in costly enterprises.

A Live Problem

The Government is shortly to announce a more comprehensive policy of closer settlement. The objects are to facilitate successful settlement in which additional settlers can be placed without adding to the marketing difficulties of existing settlers, and to relieve unemployment among youths in country districts, particularly farmers' sons. This problem is a live one in the country towns.

Land Limited

The Government is faced with the difficulty, in addition to the lack of suitable Crown lands, that the majority of intending settlers do not possess the necessary money to insure their success. In the present state of its finances, the Government hesitates to embark on a gigantic land settlement scheme, fraught with the danger of irretrievable loss.

A subcommittee of three ministers, in a preliminary report, stated that the Crown lands of the state suitable for original settlement were limited. Increased settlement must be principally on lands already alienated or in process of alienation, and comprised in the larger estates in the eastern and central divisions of the state. It should be concentrated in assured rainfall districts, or those served with water.

Farm Outlets

"The markets for fat lambs, baby beef, and dairying, with its sidelines," stated the report, "appear to offer the best prospects for increased production, without embarrassment to existing producers. Appeal should be made to the owners of large estates to subdivide their estates, or part of them, as a national duty. Failing a satisfactory response, there should be a compulsory subdivision of sufficient properties to meet the legitimate demand.

"Settlement of unemployed on small blocks or farmlets close to industrial centers might be established and the experience gained could determine future policy. Farmlets, from five acres to 50 acres, for men in part or full-time employment, adjacent to country towns, should be made available from Crown lands or unnecessary reserves."

Best Seller in Month

Less than a month after publication, Margaret Mitchell's first novel, "Gone With the Wind," passed the 200,000 mark."

Railroad Passes In Quarter Given 3,074,586 Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Despite the fact that the day of free passes on the railroads of the country is largely a thing of the past, a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission reveals that for the first quarter of this year 3,074,586 persons obtained orders for free transportation. The bulk of these were for railroad employees and families but other classifications accounted for 132,492 passes.

The data which showed that of the total passes issued on Class I railroads before April 1 last for use in the current year, 2,218,261 were term and 856,325 trip passes. Recipients were divided as follows: railroad officers, employees and families, 2,942,094; livestock, caretakers and others, 22,431; government officials, 15,501; eleemosynaries, cleergy, educators, etc., 24,779; directors, lawyers, surgeons, etc., 55,617.

Pennsylvania Railroad issued the largest number, 383,226, followed by New York Central with 262,922. Baltimore & Ohio gave out 126,602. The Pullman Company issued 23,178, these giving free use of rooms, berth and seats.

The compilation was made in accordance with an ICC order of Nov. 13,1935.

Textbook Rent Set In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Annual rental charges on school books under the new textbook law was set at one third the contract retail price by the State School Book Commission at a recent meeting. Rules and regulations for administering the measure were adopted.

Charles M. Lockwood, chairman of the commission, issued the following statement:

"The State School Book Commission has set the annual rental at one third of the contract retail price of each textbook. It has reduced every expense to the lowest possible minimum in order to furnish books at this price to the children of the State. The commission solicits the hearty co-operation of the school people, the county boards of education, and the legislative delegations in establishing the rental system."

M. F. Bush, director of the rental system, invited particular attention to the clause in the regulations pertaining to requisitions, which provides that all requisitions for books for each session must give the total number of usable and wornout copies on hand by actual count of each of the books listed on the blanks. Records covering the deposit of books of former issue must be on file with the director of the State School Book Commission before additional new books can be requisitioned to replace them.

10,000 Women Learn Weaving in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Ten thousand Hungarian women learned weaving and other kinds of handicraft at the various courses held for country women last year.

It is important for the peasant girl to be versed in these arts, as she can be of great help to her family by working in the winter days of leisure. More than 6,000,000 pengös' worth, or about $1,140,000, of hand-made linen and embroidered blouses and table cloths, cushions, doilies and other articles were exported last year.

The demand for the colorful articles, showing peasant art of originality, is growing, especially in the United States, Great Britain and the northern countries of Europe.

Portuguese Women Break Tradition In Peace Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The women of Portugal have launched a peace campaign.

This would not be remarkable were it recorded of any other women, but the women of Portugal, still possessed of deeply rooted Moorish propensities, are averse to all manner of participation in public affairs.

They much prefer the peace of their own homes and the freedom afforded by sunny doorsteps where the fine lace, for which they are famous, can be made while mild gossip is in progress.

Away With Tradition

The launching of a peace campaign is, to them, the upheaval of some of their dearest traditions and has only come about on account of a very definite urge to join with the women of other parts of Europe in aiding the establishment of happier relations between countries.

At the head of their peace campaign is Dona Candida Madeira Pinto, the daughter of a prominent lawyer, and an enthusiastic organizer.

Dona Candida explains that the new movement is open to the women of all political opinions and all religious creeds, since its main object is to draw together all those who are awake to the necessity of understanding present conditions and of helping to better them—no matter what they think in other directions.

Seeking Help Abroad

"Our league," Dona Candida says, "will promote conferences and lectures all through Portugal, and it will undertake the organization of a library, of exhibitions, of cinema performances and the like, with the sole object of contributing to the development of international peace."

Sympathetic organizations in sister nations, she says, will be approached, and a regular bulletin of news will be published.

Parole Conference in Texas

Parole officials of Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas will hold the first southwestern states parole conference at Galveston, Texas, Sept. 2-3.

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Early Aviation Development In South America Recalled; Colombian Foresight Shown

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

North-American enterprise must acknowledge Latin-American foresight. Sixteen and one-half years ago Colombia, a nation of less than 8,000,000 population, operated within its borders the first commercial airline in the world. In December, 1919, a group of German citizens living in Barranquilla, a port bordering the Caribbean Sea, joined with Colombian citizens to form the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos. One year later a Czechoslovakian purchased control of the company, beginning the development of a remarkable transportation system.

An article to appear in the September issue of the Pan American Union Bulletin mentions this development as follows:

"The Magdalena River had for centuries been the principal artery of communication between the Caribbean coast and the interior of Colombia, but low water often delayed transportation days or weeks. Railroads had been built as individual units rather than as parts of a co-ordinated system. Airways were in a primary stage of development.

Services in Republic

"Under these circumstances, a real need for rapid communication was served by the new airline, and the manner in which it has grown in the succeeding years is proof of its usefulness to Colombia. . . . At the present time the 'Scadta,' as the line is called, operates 12 services within the Republic."

But Colombia was not the only Latin-American nation to figure the advantages of airlines. Other countries followed suit, until on May 1, 1936, the length of miles operated, totaled 36,884, divided into—

Argentina	1,394
Bolivia	3,349
Brazil	14,821
Chile	1,627
Colombia	4,179
Costa Rica	490
Cuba	1,070
Guatemala	*
Honduras	*2,040
Mexico	3,280
Nicaragua	314
Panama	292
Peru	3,047
Venezuela	945
Total	36,848

*The method of classifying national lines credits mileage according to the flag flown by each individual operating company. Thus, of the mileage credited to Honduras, a portion is actually operated within Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The total mileage appears under Honduras due to the fact that one line, the Central American Air Transportation Company is legally a Honduran organization with headquarters at Tegucigalpa.

Pan American Union Figures

All over Latin America the rapid development of services by national companies reveals the conquest of physical difficulties. The past few years, in particular, have seen the extension of routes and services. In 1930 national lines were operating over distances covering 14,559 miles; today, as shown by the above table, the distance numbers 38,848 miles, or more than double.

Brazil, Too

Aviation in Latin America, so far as national lines are concerned, may not carry on to a much greater extent, since the Pan American Airways system should offer a service at much less cost than individual countries can cover commercial routes. However, whether or not such shall be the outcome, the story of Brazil's notable advance should not be overlooked.

In 1930 Brazilian air service measured 1011 miles. In 1935 the number had increased to 14,821. In 1930 Brazilian airships carried 4667 passengers. In 1935 the number was 25,592. Such remarkable progress, as the Pan American Union says, "places Brazil in the front rank among the nations of the world in aviation development."

Airports and Radio Stations

Today Brazil is served by five national lines of commercial character; a number of military lines carrying mail into the interior; and three international lines—the Pan American Airways and French and German companies, the last two providing service across the South Atlantic to Europe. The extension of airways has brought a corresponding advance in the building of airports, radio stations, and other essential features of a well-developed air service. To a small degree Brazil is rivaled only by Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

North America need, indeed, give praise to Latin-American foresight.

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A Man in the News

Picked for Freedom From Military Bias

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Thomas Inskip, minister for co-ordination of British defense forces, is a prominent lawyer chiefly known for successful opposition in Parliament in 1928, to changes in the Anglican prayer book proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the majority of the Bishops of the Church of England.

Sir Thomas is of conservative orthodoxy and equable temperament. An experienced chairman of committees with a firm grasp of the law, he is possessed of industry, patience and capacity to adjudicate conflicting views. He is also uncommitted on any questions relating to the defense forces and it is claimed that he will thus be able to hold the scales even where competing demands for finance and supplies present themselves from diffferent branches of the fighting forces.

Competition in Bids

This is regarded as a very important point since in the World War these services sometimes foud themselves bidding against one another, thus putting up the cost of essential materials.

Sir Thomas's own appraisement of his new duties is a modest one. "As I understand it," he said at Sarsbury Green, Southampton, on March 14, "I shall be the link between the different departments of this country connected with defense. I shall make it my particular care that the matters concerning different departments involved in the provision of fresh equipment for the defense forces shall be considered in the right way. . . . There will be a great deal to be done in organizing the services of what I may call 'Labor' in this connection. . . . We have heard in the great war a good deal about war profits and profiteering. I accept, as I think all people would like to accept, the assurances that have been given that there shall be no ugly attempt to wrest private profit out of the nation's necessity, and if we can work together in the nation's interest, I believe that even an ordinary person like myself may be used in the position to which I have been appointed to bring about the reorganization of our defenses, and to provide the necessary supply of equipment and munitions that would enable us to fulfill our obligations in the world."

Wide World
Sir Thomas Inskip
Armorer to Great Britain

The selection of Sir Thomas has been much criticized on the ground that what was needed for the post was someone with more experience of practical administration in general and of that of the Navy, Army and Air Force in particular. On the other hand it is argued that the very fact of Sir Thomas's detachment from these services is a qualification for a post involving the duty of adjudication amongst them. It is also pointed out that Sir Thomas—unlike almost any other of Mr. Stanley Baldwin's immediate colleagues—has made no public pronouncement on foreign affairs, likely to commit him to any particular line of policy. He is thus in a position of exceptional detachment, at a time when this is an asset to the Government.

Art Link of China and West Urged at Conference in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, Eng., Aug. 6—A plea that Chinese thought and artistic expression should become the link between China and the modern world was made here today by Dr. Chang Peng-chun at the seventh World Conference of the New Education Fellowship.

Dr. Chang hails from Nankai University, Tientsin, China. The subject of his lecture was "Intercultural contacts and creative adjustments"—the impact, that is, of the modern world upon an ancient civilization such as China, and the necessary readjustments that follow it.

Used by Modern Schools

Chinese painting and poetry, Dr. Chang said, have served as stimulation and suggestion to more than one modern school. And in regard to thought, the lecturer quoted a hope expressed by Lord Russell, better known as Bertrand Russell, who once wrote, "The distinctive merit of our civilization, I should say, is the scientific method; the distinctive merit of the Chinese is a just conception of the ends of life. It is these two that one must hope to see gradually uniting."

Reviewing the world situation, Dr. Chang said that modern European culture covered the entire earth. There were persons, however, who wondered whether this culture was altogether satisfactory and satisfying; others again asked what was to be done to improve it, while yet another group was thinking "how to save it from impending catastrophe."

Intercultural Contacts

All through history, the lecturer continued, the world had witnessed intercultural contacts. All peoples had contributed and borrowed cultural forms in the modern world. However, such contacts were a "much more hurried affair, chiefly a one-sided venture."

Thus the first impact of modern European culture on other cultures was usually accompanied by conflict, much misunderstanding and ill-feeling. "A trinity of forces—military, economic and ideological—was employed to 'open up' the areas that resisted."

More Liberal Attitude

Then followed the adjustments of the non-modern cultures, "some quickly, others have lingered, and some have fumbled and failed." The first phase of intense conflict was followed by a more liberal attitude—of taking what was good in other cultures and keeping what was good in one's own.

This method, the lecturer claimed, left a certain "indefiniteness" in its approach, for how was one to determine what was the "good" to be assimilated, and what precisely was the nature of the process of "taking" and "keeping" in the field of cultural activities?

Great Changes in China

Rejecting both the method of conflict and of compromise as "inadvisable and unpromising," the lecturer turned toward China for answers to his questions by analyzing the readjustments which followed the Western impact upon the traditional Chinese forms and methods. Very great changes were taking place in China. Political organizations, economic life, social customs, educational practices, and intellectual habits were all being modified.

In Dr. Chang's opinion, there are certain comparable elements in the culture of China and in that of Europe of pre-modern times, especially in some forms of technological equipment, economic institutions, and intellectual habits. The modern West cannot be understood without a knowledge of its inheritance from, say, its Greek, Roman and Hebrew sources. On the other hand, China cannot learn from all periods of Western history or from all the practices prevalent today in different parts of the world.

Careful Borrowing Needed

It is plain, therefore, the speaker argued, that no blind and hurried borrowing would do any good. Indeed some foreign institutions and ideas, he said, have been taken over without due consideration of their suitability and intrinsic worth.

There are clear indications, however, Dr. Chang said, that "efforts are being put forth in creative adjustments." Such adjustments require "a close analysis of the needs, a search for means to meet those needs from experience both Western and Chinese and both present and past, and an inventiveness in taking formulated methods as stimulation and suggestion."

Today the New Education Fellowship celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. It was founded as a rallying point for peoples of all countries who felt that a radical reform of education, "based on a proper understanding of childhood and of the unity in diversity of mankind, was essential if ever world harmony is to be achieved." The theme of this year's congress is "Education and a Free Society."

Bus Turns Over; Two Killed

HUNTINGDON, Penna., Aug. 6 (AP)—A huge Pittsburgh to New York bus overturned twice in a driving rainstorm on a mountainside 12 miles west of Huntingdon early today, killing two persons and injuring 13. Bus officials arrived with constables and prevented the taking of pictures.

Collection of Shells And Endowment For San Diego Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—What is believed to be the largest private collection of shells in America has been bequeathed to the San Diego Society of Natural History, with a $25,000 endowment for its maintenance, under the will of Herbert N. Lowe, its late owner.

This was announced by Clinton G. Abbott, director of the local museum, who said that Mr. Lowe, of Long Beach, Calif., had spent a large part of his life studying and gathering the shells.

Under terms of Mr. Lowe's will the Conchological collection and library will be known as the "Herbert N. Lowe Conchological Collection." He will also named the following committee to handle the transfer of the collection from Long Beach to the Balboa Park institution; Mr. Abbott, A. M. Strong, conchologist of Los Angeles; Prof. U. S. Grant of the University of California in Los Angeles and George Willett of the Los Angeles Museum.

The collection, according to Mr. Abbott, is particularly rich in west coast shells as Mr. Lowe had done more work along the coast of North and Central America than any other conchologist. In addition, the Long Beach collector made several visits to the West Indies and islands of the Caribbean in search of shells, Mr. Abbott added.

Young Chinese Pilots Seize Canton Planes To Support Nanking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A dramatic civil-war incident occurred recently when a group of young airplane pilots at Canton took nine American and British-built airplanes and abandoned the Southern cause.

A day or two later the nine planes, flying in formation, circled above the national capital and finally descended on a field at military aeronautic headquarters where a huge crowd immediately surrounded them.

The incident led to speculation as to whether the Chinese Navy's historic role as an independent and often deciding factor in civil disruptions was not now to be usurped by the airplane.

Chinese pilots are chosen from the highest and wealthiest families in the country. Generally speaking, they are extremely conservative, though as with wealthy young men everywhere this is hardly a factor to count upon. In this case, at least, they plumped for the side of the established government and their dramatic gesture caused a great sensation throughout the Far East.

Anvil, Valuable Meteorite

In the University of Texas geology museum is a meteorite once used as a blacksmith's anvil, but now a valued specimen.

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British Commons Decides to Push Arms Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Although Britain has started late in the competition now going on among all the chief nations of Europe as to which of them can load itself most heavily with a bristling assortment of weapons, it is now making up for lost time so energetically that it may soon be almost as weighed down in this respect as are Germany, Italy and France.

In a significant debate on this question in the House of Commons, speakers representing all the British political parties agreed that the situation had become one justifying great anxiety.

The Government proved to have an overwhelming majority behind it in claiming that much as it regretted having to rearm, there was no alternative without sacrificing national safety, in view of what other nations had already done. A labor oppostion vote of censure was defeated by 320 votes to 155.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, in putting the case for the official policy found himself assailed from several points of view.

Labor Dissatisfied

Labor proposed reduction in armament expenditure chiefly on the ground that it was not satisfied with the Government's attitude toward international affairs generally. Second, it mistrusted the methods that were being adopted. Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, for example, found that there was no guarantee that expenditure would not outrun co-ordination. Mr. Noel Baker urged the need for nationalization of the armament industry. Mr. Albert V. Alexander said that the case for rearmament had not been made out.

The Liberals complained of having been left too much in the dark, though Sir Archibald Sinclair, their leader, agreed that Britain must not be allowed to sink into a position of inferiority when other nations were rearming.

A challenge of another kind came from the right wing of the Government's own supporters, headed by Mr. Winston Churchill who found the official program inadequate for the national safety, in view of the long start which Germany had been permitted to gain.

Interest in the debate centered chiefly on official announcements made in the course of it, as to measures actually being taken.

Cartridge Case Supply

Many new contracts have been placed. Seven eighths of the total requirements of the defense forces in the matter of fuses and cartridge cases have been provided for. An additional gun factory is being opened in Nottingham. The duplication of key plants is being carried out. Branches of the Woolwich Arsenal are being set up in South Wales, Lancashire and Scotland.

The enlistment of additional personnel is proceeding actively. Experts for the Territorial forces are being taken on up to the age of 50. Emergency reserves of essential raw materials including foodstuffs are being arranged. Plans for diverting shipping to ports least exposed to aircraft attack have been started. Shipbuilding and aircraft construction are being pushed on with. Forty new airdromes are being equipped. Developments in flying are such that British service airplanes today rival in speed those which five years ago won world records in the races for the Schneider Trophy.

Probe Starts in Air Crash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—B. M. Jacobs, Air Commerce Bureau airline inspector at Chicago, was ordered today by the Bureau to investigate the crash of a Chicago and Southern airliner near St. Louis last night in which eight persons were killed.

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26,150,197 Seedlings Planted in 1935 For Farm Shelter Belts and Woodlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — American farmers received 26,150,197 tree seedlings from the federal and state governments for woodland and shelter-belt planting last year, the United States forest service announced yesterday.

Nearly 6,000,000 more young trees were sold to farmers in 1935 than in the previous year.

Distribution of seedlings for farm planting is carried out under the Clarke-McNary forestry law under which seedlings are sold at cost for farm, forest and shelter-belt planting.

Tree purchasing fell off during the depression, but in 1935 it exceeded the average yearly sale before 1929 for the first time since that date.

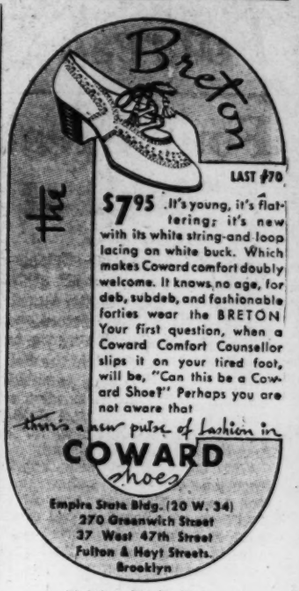
State nursery production rose from 121,500,000 in 1934 to 157,000,000 in 1935, due largely to the efforts of CCC workers.

New York led all states, with 4,600,000 seedlings distributed for farmers under the federal-state co-operative agreement, and approximately 6,000,000 were planted on private lands and farms. Georgia was second in the number of trees planted on farmlands under the co-operative agreement, and Indiana was third.

Trees distributed to farmers in the South and East under the co-operative agreement were used primarily for timber, pulpwood or turpentine production. West of the Mississippi River farmers planted trees principally for windbreaks and shelterbelts.

Logan Wins in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6 (AP)—Marvel Mills Logan, who said he was "no politician," won renomination as United States Senator from Kentucky Aug. 4 on the basis of unofficial returns from Saturday's Democratic primary, defeating former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham. Returns from all of the state's 4296 precincts gave Logan 181,501 and Beckham 178,952.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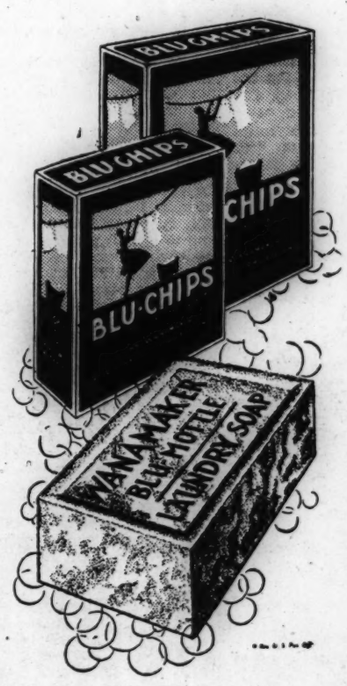

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25-lb. carton	$3.95

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10 cakes	50c
25 cakes	$1.20
50 cakes	$2.35
100 cakes	$4.50
23-inch bar (10 cakes) BLU-MOTTLE SOAP, special	50c

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Forrest 'Spec' Towns Captures Olympic High Hurdle Crown in Record Time 14.1

Four Break Olympic Mark at 1500 Meters

BERLIN, Aug 6 (AP)—Taking up where Jesse Owens left off, athletes in the 11th Olympiad today launched a fresh assault on the record books with Jack Lovelock blazing the trail with a 3m. 47.8s. victory in the metric mile; Forrest Towns completing America's sweep in the hurdles, and Germany finally breaking Scandinavians' javelin supremacy for the first time in Olympic history.

With Owens's stint over, but not forgotten, the curly haired Lovelock became the new "man of the hour" as he clipped a full second from Bill Bonthron's listed world mark of 3:48.8, and gave the British Empire her fifth triumph in the 11th running of the 1500 meter classic.

This race saw Glenn Cunningham of Lawrence, Kan., as well as Lovelock lower Bonthron's record and the Olympic standard of 3:51.2 bettered by the first five finishers. Cunningham was timed in 3:48.4, followed by Luigi Beccali, Italy's defending champion and ex-Olympic record holder, 3:49.2; Archie San Romani, Frontenac, Kan., 3:50, and Canada's Phil Edwards, 3:50.4.

Towns in Hurdles

Towns, America's ace high timber-topper, captured the 110-meter high hurdle championship in world record-equaling time of 14.2s., after winning his semifinal heat in smashing time of 14.1s.

Great Britain's Don Finlay took second and Fritz Pollard Jr., Chicago Negro, placed third, although both were timed in 14.4, equaling the Olympic standard set four years ago at Los Angeles by the late George Saling of Iowa City.

From the German standpoint, the real hero of the day was Bernhardt Stoeck. The Teuton, with a throw of 71.84 meters, 235ft. 8 13-32in., captured the javelin title, giving Germany her third gold medal in the men's field events as Matti Jarvinen of Finland, defending titlist and world record-holder, did no better than 69.18 meters, 226ft. 11 11-16in.—good only for fifth.

Alton Terry of Brady, Texas, alone of the American trio qualified for the final and placed sixth with 67.15 meters, 220ft. 3¾ins. Lee Bartlett of Union City, Mich., three-time Olympian, finished twelfth with 1.15 meters, 200ft. 17-32ins., and Malcolm Metcalf of Los Angeles, fifteenth with 58.20 meters, 190ft., 11 25-64in.

Close "Photo" Finish

The women's 80-meter hurdles final produced the closest finish yet in either men's or women's track events. Trebisonda Valla of Italy, Anny Steuer of Germany, Betty Taylor of Canada and Claudia Testoni of Italy finished in a virtual deadheat. They were all clocked in 11.7s.—one-tenth second slower than the new Olympic record made yesterday by Miss Valla.

After viewing the photograph of the finish, the judges placed them in that order.

Japanese finished one-two in the hop, step and jump final as Naoto Tajima won with a world record jump of 16 meters, 52-ft. 5 15-16in., and Masao Harada took second with 15.66, 51ft. 3 35-64in.

Earle Meadows of Fort Worth, Texas, won the pole vault title. He clinched the title by clearing 4.35 meters, 14ft. 2 15-16in., as Bill Sefton of Los Angeles and two Japanese, Sueo Oye and Shuhei Nishida, his only remaining rivals, all missed at that height.

The University of Southern California vaulter, like Jesse Owens in the 200-meter dash and Ken Carpenter in the discus throw, won with a record-smashing performance. He eclipsed the former mark of 14ft. 1⅞in. set by Bill Miller in 1932 at Los Angeles.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Today's summaries in Olympic track and field competition:

1500-Meter Run

Won by Jack Lovelock, New Zealand, 3m. 47.8s. (Betters world record of 3m. 48.8s. held by Bill Bonthron, United States, and Olympic record of 3m. 51.2s. held by Luigi Beccali, Italy); second, Glenn Cunningham, United States, 3m. 48.4s.; third, Luigi Beccali, Italy 3m. 49.2s.; fourth, Archie San Romani, United States, 3m. 50s.; fifth, Phil Edwards, Canada, 3m. 50.4s.; sixth, John Cornes, Great Britain, 3m 51.4s.; seventh, Heinrich Schaumberg, Germany; eighth, Miklos Szabo, Hungary; ninth, Gene Venzke, United States; tenth, Robert Goix, France; eleventh, Wener Boettcher, Germany; twelfth, Eric Ny, Sweden.

110-Meter High Hurdles, Final

Won by Forrest Towns, United States, 14.2s.; second, Don Finlay, Great Britain, 14.4s.; third, Fritz Pollard, 14.4s.; fourth, Eric Lidman, Sweden; fifth, J. K. L. Thornton, Great Britain; sixth, Larry O'Connor, Canada.

Javelin Throw, Final

Won by Bernhardt Stoeck, Germany, 71.84 meters (235ft. 8 13-32in.); second, Yrjo Nikkanen, Finland, 70.77 meters (232ft. 2 17-64in.); third, Kaarlo Toivonen, Finland, 70.72 meters (232ft. 19-64in.); fourth, Alfons Atterwall, Sweden, 69.20 meters (227ft. 15-32in.); fifth, Matti Jarvinen, Finland, 69.18 meters (226ft. 11 11-16in.); sixth, Alton Terry, United States, 67.15 meters (220ft. 3¾in.).

400-Meter Trials

(First Three in Each Heat Qualify for Quarterfinals)

First Heat—Won by Roberts, Great Britain, 48.1s.; second, Danielson, Sweden, 48.6s.; third, Loaring, Canada, 49.1s.; fourth, Jud, Switzerland.

Second Heat—Won by Henry, France, 49.2s.; second, Knenicky, Czechoslovakia, 49.6s.; third, Shore, South Africa, 49.9s.; fourth, Stromberg, Sweden.

Third Heat—Won by Brown, Great Britain, 48.8s.; second, Lanzi, Italy, 49.3s.; third, Metzner, Germany, 50.2s.; fourth, Verhaert, Belgium.

Fourth Heat—Won by Harold Smallwood, United States, 49s.; second, Limon, Canada, 49.2s.; third, Vadas, Hungary, 49.2s.; fourth, Kubota, Japan.

Fifth Heat—Won by Jimmy Lu Valle, United States, 49.1s.; second, Anderson, Argentina, 49.4s.; third, Zsiteai, Hungary; fourth, Rossi, Italy; fifth, Imai, Japan.

Sixth Heat—Won by Blazejezak, Germany, 47.9s.; second, Rampling, Great Britain, 48.6s.; third, Standvall, Finland, 49.3s.; fourth, Boisset, France.

Seventh Heat—Won by Archie Williams, United States, 47.8s.; second, Fritz, Canada, 48s.; third, Christensen, Denmark; fourth, Ahara, Japan; fifth, Munoz, Chile.

Eighth Heat—Won by Skawinsky, France, 48.—; second, von Wachenfeldt, Sweden, 48.—; third, Klapezia, Germany, 49.1s.; fourth, Hornig, Austria.

400-Meter Run Quarterfinals (First Three Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Roberts, Great Britain, 47.7s.; second, Harold Smallwood, United States, 48.6; third, Lanzi, Italy, 48.8; fourth, Shore, South Africa; fifth, Zsitvai, Hungary; sixth, Christensen, Denmark.

Second Heat—Won by Blazejezak, Germany, 48.2; second, Brown, England, 48.3; third, Fritz, Canada, 48.4; fourth, Wachenfeldt, Sweden; fifth, Henry, France; sixth, Strandvall, Finland.

Third Heat—Won by Archie Williams, United States, 48s; second, Asderson, Argentina 48.7s.; third, Loaring, Canada, 49.3s.; fourth, Danielsson, Sweden. (Metzner, Germany, and Vadas, Hungary, withdrew).

Fourth Heat—Won by Jimmie Luvalle, United States, 47.6s.; second, Skawinski, France, 48.0s.; third, Rampling, Great Britain, 48.0s.; fourth, Klupsch, Germany; fifth, Limon, Canada; sixth, Knenicky, Czechoslovakia.

110-Meter High Hurdles Semifinals (First Three Qualify for Finals)

First Semifinal—Won by Forrest Towns, United States, 14.1s. (betters listed world record of 14.2 held by Pearcy Beard and Al Moreau and Olympic record of 14.4 held by late George Saling); second, Lidman, Sweden, 14.5; third, Thornton, Great Britain, 14.7; fourth, Roy Staley, United States; fifth, Murakami, Japan; sixth, Lavenas, Argentina.

Second Semifinal—Won by Finlay, Great Britain, 14.5; second, Fritz Pollard, United States, 14.6; third, O'Connor, Canada, 15.0; fourth, Wegner, Germany; fifth, Ivanovic, Yugoslavia; sixth, Lavery, South Africa.

Yesterday's Results

50,000-Meter Walk

Won by Harold H. Whitlock, Great Britain, 4h. 30m 41s.; second, Arthur-Tell Schwab, Switzerland, 4h. 31m. 9.2s.; third, Adelberts Bubenko, Latvia, 4h. 32m. 42.2s.; fourth, Jaroslav Stork, Czechoslovakia, 4h. 34m 0.2s.; fifth Edgar Brunn, Norway, 4h. 34m. 52.2s.; sixth, Fritz Bleiweiss, Germany, 4h. 36m. 48s

Pole Vault

Won by Earle Meadows, United States, 4.35 meters, 14ft. 2⅛in. (New Olympic record; old record, 14ft. 1⅞in. by Bill Miller, United States, in 1932); tie for second among Shuhei Nishida and Sueo Oye, Japan, and Bill Sefton, United States, 4.25 meters, 13ft. 11in. (Nishida and Oye defeated Sefton in the vault off for second and third places); fifth, Bill Graber, United States, 4.15 meters, 13ft. 7⅛in. Tied for sixth at 4.00 meters, 13ft. 1 5-32in., were Haunwickel and Prokach, Austria; Innocenti, Italy; Adachi, Japan; Sznajder, Poland; Apps, Canada; Ljungberg, Sweden; Zsuffka and Bacsatmasi, Hungary; Koreis, Czechoslovakia, and Webster, England.

Women's 80-Meter Hurdles

Won by Trebisonda Valla, Italy, 11.7s.; second, Anny Steuer, Germany, 11.7s.; third, Betty Taylor, Canada, 11.7s.; fourth, Claudia Testoni, Italy, 11.7s.; fifth, Catharina Braaketer, Holland; sixth, Doris Eckert, Germany.

Hop, Step and Jump

Won by Naoto Tajima, Japan, 16.0 meters, 52ft. 5½in. (Betters world record of 51ft. 9¾in. held by Jack Metcalfe, Australia, and Olympic record of 51ft. 7in. held by Chuhei Nambu, Japan); second, Masao Harada, Japan, 15.66 meters, 51ft. 3 35-64in.; third, Jack Metcalfe, Australia, 15.50 meters, 50ft. 10¼in.; fourth, Heinz Woellner, Germany, 15.27 meters, 50ft, 1⅞in.; fifth, Roland Romero, United States, 15.08 meters, 49ft. 55 23-32in.; sixth, Kenkichi Oshima, Japan, 15.07 meters, 49ft. 5⅞in.

XIth Olympiad Program Friday

Subtract 6 Hours for Eastern Standard Time

10:00 a. m.—Decathlon, 100 meters.

11:30 a. m.—Decathlon, broad jump.

3:00 p. m.—400 meters, semi-finals.

3:00 p. m.—Decathlon, shot-put.

3:15 p. m.—5000 meters, final.

4:00 p. m.—Decathlon, high jump.

5:30 p. m.—400 meters, final.

5:45 p. m.—Decathlon, 400 meters.

Helen Jacobs Returns; To Play at Longwood

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs returned from England and her succesful drive for the Wimbledon tennis championship today, and immediately went to Forest Hills, Long Island, to prepare for the approaching American campaign.

The women's single champion of England and United States said she would work out daily at Forest Hills and then compete in the Essex championship at Manchester, Mass. She also will defend her national doubles title with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan at Longwood. Then, she will concentrate on defense of her national singles crown at Forest Hills.

"I'm very happy over my Wimbledon victory," she said. "No, I'm not quitting tennis but expect to play for several more years. I am sorry Helen (Mrs. Helen Wills Moody) quit but I suppose she got fed up with tennis. We all have to quit sometime."

Menger of Germany Wins at Weight Lifting

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Joseph Menger, of Germany, won the Olympic heavyweight weight-lifting championship yesterday with a lift of 861 pounds. Psenipka, of Czechoslovakia, was second with 856, and Mluhaaar, of Esthonia, third, with 840.

The two Americans in the division, John Grimek, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and David Mayor, of York, Penna., finished ninth and twelfth, respectively.

Khadr El Touni, of Egypt, won the middleweight title with a lift of 813.75 pounds, the Americans in this class, Stan Kratkowski, of Detroit, and Walter Good, of York, Penna., finishing fifth and fourteenth, respectively.

Perry Sails on Queen Mary

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Aug. 6 (AP)—Fred Perry, world's top-ranking tennis star, sailed for New York aboard the Queen Mary yesterday after telling newspaper men that he would campaign in both the United States and Canada. Perry said he would seek his third United States singles crown. "The British Lawn Tennis Association had promised to send a team to compete in the Dominion championships and I am the team," he laughed.

Shaughnessy Resigns

MONTREAL, Aug. 6 (AP)—Frank J. Shaughnessy resigned yesterday as manager of the Montreal Royals of the International League. The club directorate accepted his resignation. President Hector Racine said Harry Smythe, veteran pitcher, would handle the team at present. Shaughnessy said "worry connected with the position and failure of the team to do as well as I think it should" forced his resignation.

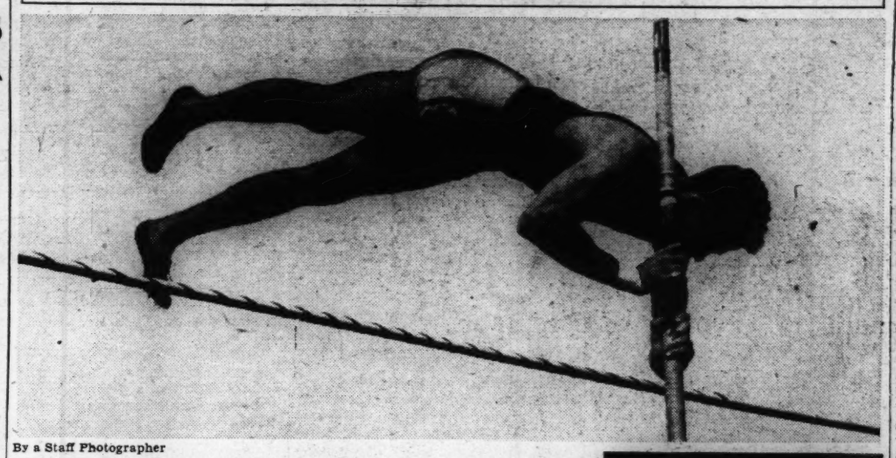
Holland Wins at Field Hockey

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Holland defeated Switzerland, 4-1, in Olympic field hockey competition today.

Hungary Wins at Polo

BERLIN, Aug 6 (AP)—Hungary's Olympic poloists defeated Germany today, 16-4.

New Olympic Champions



By a Staff Photographer

Earle Meadows Sailing Over the Upright for a New Olympic Record of 14 Feet 2 15-16 Inches

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Modern Pentathlon Athlete Must Do Many Things Well

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 6—An eventful day in the Olympic Games today, what with five track and field finals, the deciding pool of the men's fencing championship, and the last phase of the Modern Pentathlon.

The last-named is a most exacting entertainment. It is (as its name suggests) a twentieth-century version of the old Greek pentathlon. That was a highly appreciated event in the Olympic Games of ancient days and it consisted of a 210-yard sprint, a long jump, throwing the discus and javelin and wrestling. Why it was so popular is because the Greeks set great store on all-round development and thought much more of the "pentathlete" than they did of the athlete who specialized on one event until he had made himself capable of performances beyond those of the men with a high average of attainment. Moreover, the competition had military significance. Exactly what the method of scoring was we do not know; but several sources, including Xenophane, suggest that the victor was determined by adding up the places gained by each participant, with the reservation that the final event, the wrestling, brought into action only those men who had won at least one of the four preceding competitions. The pentathlon came into the Olympic Games of Greece's golden age in 708 B. C.

Test for a Warrior

Now the modern version of the Greek warriors' test was introduced into the latter-day Olympic Games in 1912. It submits the entrants to the sort of thing that a cavalry officer might have to undergo if he were carrying despatches in active service. He starts on his horse and rides it across country over a three-mile course that he has never traversed before. While doing this he has to negotiate several awkward jumps. Then it is assumed that his animal is shot under him and he engages an adversary with the sword. In other words, item two on the modern pentathlon program is a fencing competition. Next we can imagine that our man has to use his pistol. Having done that he finds himself compelled to take to the water and swim for his life, as a prelude to completing the delivery of his precious message by running three miles across country.

So you can see that a competitor in the modern pentathlon must be able to ride well, fence brilliantly with epée, shoot accurately, swim proficiently and run fast over hill and dale. The winner is the man with the lowest total of place points. The competition was brought into the Olympic Games on the proposal of their founder, the Baron Pierre de Coubertin. That was at Stockholm and the winner was a Swede. As were the runnerup and the occupant of third place. Sweden placed one, two and three at Antwerp in 1920, and at Paris in 1924; but in 1928 at Amsterdam the bronze medal went to a German policeman named Kahl. At Los Angeles, in 1932, Swedes took first and second places again and Lieut. R. W. Mayo, of the United States Army, was third. The young American artillery officer led the field at the conclusion of the shooting, but was overmatched in the swim and cross-country run.

was sixth in the swimming, tenth in fencing and fifteenth in riding in addition to gaining sixth place in the run.

No official team honors were involved in the five-event championship but unofficially the United States led with a low total of 18 points.

Starbird's plucky fight enabled the Americans to outscore the Germans who totaled 19. Following were Sweden 30; Hungary 35; Italy 36, and Finland 58.

Leban of Austria was the cross-country winner, clocked in 13m. 17.4s., but he was so far behind in the previous events that his final score was 116 points.

European Tour For American Athletes

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Uncle Sam's track and field stars, who finish their Olympic competition this week, will barnstorm through eight European countries, starting next Monday, in post-Olympic Games that are expected to raise considerable money for the Olympic fund.

Although some members of the many teams are scheduled to sail for home aboard the Manhattan, Aug. 26, and the Roosevelt, Aug. 19, many will stay until the latter part of September to compete on the tour that will extend through England, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Scotland and Hungary, Dan Ferris, chairman of the American post-Olympic Games, announced yesterday.

The first post-Olympic meet will be held at Colonia, Germany, next Monday. The largest, attracting 46 of America's greatest stars, will be held at London, Aug. 15, in the biennial British-American games.

Hungarian Fencer Wins

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Schacherer Elek of Hungary yesterday won the final Olympic women's foils championship from Helene Mayer, the German-Jewess who left Oakland, Calif., to compete for Germany in the games.

Japan and India Win

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Japan defeated the United States, 5-1, in Olympic field hockey competition yesterday. India defeated Hungary, 4-0.

German Wins Pistol Title

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Van Oyen of Germany today captured the Olympic rapid-pistol shooting title. Hay of Germany was second and Ullman of Sweden, third.

Wide World

H. H. Whitlock
Wins 50,000-Meter Walk in Berlin Olympics

Olympic Standing

By the Associated Press

Men	
United States	151
Germany	41¾
Finland	39½
Great Britain	29 1-11
Japan	18 13-22
Italy	15 13-22
Canada	14 1-11
Sweden	11 9-11
New Zealand	10
Holland	9
Switzerland	8
Norway	5
Philippines	5
Latvia	4
Czechoslovakia	3 1-11
Poland	3 1-11
Brazil	2
Greece	2
Argentina	1
Austria	2-11
Hungary	2-11
Women	
Germany	38
Poland	14
United States	12
Japan	7
Austria	3
Sweden	1

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Next Davis Cup Campaign

ALTHOUGH it is only a little over a week since Great Britain defended the Davis Cup against Australia in the challenge round of 1936 on the famous turf courts at Wimbledon, more than one of the countries which take part in these contests every year are already considering plans for the campaign of 1937. Great Britain, as the defending country, will no doubt again rely on Fred J. Perry, Henry W. Austin, G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey. Australia may also rely on the team which reached the challenge round this year, although it would not be much of a surprise if Jack Crawford were not an active player on the 1937 team. Germany may well base its next team on Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heiner Henkel; but when it comes to the United States and France, two countries which have in years past ranked high in Davis Cup circles, it is an entirely different question.

Staff Photo

Frankie Parker

Showings Disappointing

For both France and America, the showing in 1936 was very disappointing. While the representatives of the Tri-color were not seriously regarded as potential winners this year, it was expected that they would do better than they did. Their elimination in the third round at the hands of Yugoslavia was a big disappointment, and shows that the French authorities must seek new material with which to build a team if Paris is to again be the home of the famous tennis trophy. While the Americans showed up better than France, there is no question but what the United States Lawn Tennis Association will have to make several changes in the personnel of its 1936 team if it is ever going to bring the cup back to its home country. This is not only due to the fact that this year's players were not strong enough to do it, but also because Wilmer L. Allison Jr. has taken himself out of big-time tennis. This leaves J. Donald Budge as the one member of the 1936 squad around which the U. S. L. T. A. must build in 1937.

Must Turn to Youngsters

For several years some of the best tennis experts in the United States have been urging that the association take a number of the most promising of the younger players, give them plenty of instruction and tournament experience both in this country and abroad, and select from them a Davis Cup team. Of that generation now in competition, Frankie Parker, Robert L. Riggs, Joe Hunt and Don McNeill appear to be the most promising. Parker has been playing more tennis than the others mentioned, and he should certainly be given an invitation to try out for the team; but unless I am mistaken, young Hunt of Los Angeles is really the most promising candidate of them all. It is true that he lost at Longwood to Parker and at Seabright to Jack McDiarmid; but he is one of the best players for his age that has appeared on turf courts in some time. Expert coaching and plenty of experience should raise him to championship class in a comparatively short time, and while it should hardly be expected that he would be able to defeat such players as Perry, Austin, von Cramm and other top-ranking players in 1937, a couple of years or so should find him ready to take his place with Budge in a successful challenge for the cup. I really believe the time has come when the United States should look beyond next year or even 1938 and start building an all-round team that will eventually win. The past three or four years have shown the futility of trying to capture the cup by using our best veterans.

Eastern Tennis Tourney to Start Saturday at Rye

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—J. Donald Budge will launch the campaign which is expected to bring him his first national singles lawn tennis championship on Saturday, when he competes in the Eastern grass court title tourney at Rye. He is seeded No. 1 in the men's singles draw, and with his rest from that style of play since his return from Wimbledon, should be close to the top of his game. He will meet with stern opposition, as his fellow member of the international team, Bryan M. Grant Jr., last year winner, is set to defend his title, while Frank A. Parker, John McDiarmid, J. Gilbert Hall, Joseph Hunt, Robert Riggs, and John W. Van Ryn, as well as the pick of the lesser players of the country, are among the 64 listed in the draw, made yesterday at the Eastern office.

Helen Jacobs Not Entered

Alice I. Marble, another Californian who appears headed for the high places in the game, tops the women's entries, with 59 listed. She will have less opposition, however, as Helen H. Jacobs, who arrived here today, declined by wireless to take part. Also Carolin Babcock and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan will also be absentees. But Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Gracyn Wheeler and Mary Greef Harris are in strategic places. Two other formidable opponents are also making their first appearances of the season, as Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, last-year winner, and Mrs. A. H. Chapin, the former Charlotte Hosmer, are on the list. Two foreign players were also seeded at the foot of the halves, Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin and Jean Burritt.

Budge Heads First Quarter

By arrangement of the men's draw, Budge heads the first quarter, with John Van Ryn the other seeded player. Barney Welsh, Robert Underwood and Wilmer Hines are others of prominence in the section. Parker and Hunt are seeded in the second quarter, with David N. Jones, recently back from abroad, Harold Surface, John Law, and Walter Senior to dispute their way to the quarterfinals.

Grant and Hall are the leaders in the third section, with Wayne Sabin, Norcross Tilney, Leonard Hartman, Arthur Hendrix and Henry M. Culley the unseeded choices, while McDiarmid and Riggs, the seeded pair, will have formidable opposition from C. Gene Mako, Gene Smith, and Charles Harris, in the final group.

Miss Marble and Norma Taubele, the seeded pair, in the first quarter, will find among their opponents Dorothy Workman, Millicent Hirsh, and Helen Fulton. Miss Marble has a bye and will encounter Olga Kallos first, in the second round on Sunday. Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Lamme are the selected pair in the second quarter, with Carolyn Roberts and Mrs. Lila Porter, of the Americans, and Mme. Henrotin, at the foot of the list, for their leading opponents.

Women Players Strong

Mrs. Van Ryn and Dorothy Andrus are the third quarter leaders, with a strong contingent outside the list, as Jane Stanton and Eunice Dean are in the eighth with Mrs. Van Ryn, and Dorothy Bundy and Grace Surber meet in the first round, and Mrs. Chapin is also listed in Miss Andrus's group.

The final quarter is headed by Gracyn Wheeler, with Helen Pedersen the other seeded player. But it is doubtful whether they can survive to meet each other, as the former has Virginia Rice Johnson and Esther Edwards among her eight, and Katharine Winthrop, Jean Burritt, who are at the foot of the draw, with byes, young Peggy Kerr, the latest of the Californians, and Theodosia Smith, are the four through which the Stanford player must battle. Play will begin with the women's singles Saturday morning, with the men starting in the afternoon.

England Takes Lead In Olympic Yachting

KIEL, Aug. 6 (AP)—England took the lead yesterday in the first day of actual competition in the Olympic yachting regatta on Kiel Bay.

The Americans were well down the list with 19 points to England's leading 49. Norway sailed away with the two opening races in four classes over the triangular course, Sweden later taking one and Holland another.

The final winner will be the country with the most points after the series of races.

Jahncke Issues Statement

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6 (AP)—Ernest Lee Jahncke, New Orleans sportsman, charged yesterday he was dropped from the International Olympic Committee "solely because of my opposition of America's participation in the Berlin games." Jahncke, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, scoffed at the committee's statement he was dropped from that governing body for failure to attend two consecutive meetings.

Poland and Austria Win

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Poland and Austria hung up victories in Olympic soccer football competition yesterday, Poland defeated Hungary, 3—0, and Austria conquered Egypt, 2—0.

Past Olympic Vietors

Athletics

1500-Meter Run

1932—Los Angeles	Luigi Beccali, Italy	3m. 51.2s.*
1928—Amsterdam	H. E. Larva, Finland	3m. 53.2s.
1924—Paris	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3m. 53.6s.
1920—Antwerp	A. G. Hill, Great Britain	4m. 1.8s.
1912—Stockholm	A. N. S. Jackson, Great Britain	3m. 56.8s.
1908—London	M. W. Sheppard, U. S. A.	4m. 3.4s.
1904—St. Louis	J. D. Lightbody, U. S. A.	4m. 5.4s.
1900—Paris	C. Bennett, Great Britain	4m. —6s.
1896—Athens	E. H. Flack, Great Britain	4m. 33.2s.

110-Meter Hurdles

1932—Los Angeles	George Saling, U. S. A.	14.6s.†
1928—Amsterdam	S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa	14.8s.
1924—Paris	D. C. Kinsey, U. S. A.	15 s.
1920—Antwerp	E. J. Thomson, Canada	14.8s.
1912—Stockholm	F. W. Kelly, U. S. A.	15.1s.
1908—London	F. Smithson, U. S. A.	15 s.
1904—St. Louis	F. W. Schule, U. S. A.	16 s.
1900—Paris	A. C. Kraenzlein, U. S. A.	15.4s.
1896—Athens	T. P. Curtis, U. S. A.	17.6s.

†Olympic record, 14.4s., was made by George Saling in a heat.

Hop, Step and Jump

1932—Los Angeles	Chuhei Nambu, Japan	51ft. 7 in.*
1928—Amsterdam	M. Oda, Japan	49ft. 11 in.
1924—Paris	A. W. Winter, Australia	50ft. 10⅝in.
1920—Antwerp	Vilho Tuulos, Finland	47ft. 7¼in.
1912—Stockholm	G. Lindblom, Sweden	48ft. 5¼in.
1908—London	T. J. Ahearne, Great Britain	48ft. 11¼in.
1904—St. Louis	Myers Prinstein, U. S. A.	47ft.
1900—Paris	Myers Prinstein, U. S. A.	47ft. 4¼in.
1896—Athens	J. B. Connolly, U. S. A.	45ft.

Javelin Throw

1932—Los Angeles	Matti Jarvinen, Finland	238ft. 7 in.
1928—Amsterdam	E. H. Lundqvist, Sweden	218ft. 6¼in.
1924—Paris	Jonni Myrra, Finland	206ft. 7 in.
1920—Antwerp	Jonni Myrra, Finland	215ft. 10 in.
1912—Stockholm	E. V. Lemming, Sweden	198ft. 11¼in.
1908—London	E. V. Lemming, Sweden	178ft. 7½in.

80-Meter Hurdles

1932—Los Angeles	Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A.	11.7s.*

*Olympic Record.

Fencing

Foil (Men)

1932—Los Angeles	Gustavo Marzi, Italy
1928—Amsterdam	Lucien Gaudin, France
1924—Paris	Roger Ducret, France
1920—Antwerp	Nedo Nadi, Italy
1912—Stockholm	Nedo Nadi, Italy
1904—St. Louis	J. B. Z. Fort, Cuba.
1896—Athens	M. Gravelotte, France

Modern Pentathlon

1932—Los Angeles	J. G. Oxenstierna, Sweden
1928—Amsterdam	S. A. Thofelt, Sweden
1924—Paris	O. Lindman, Sweden
1920—Antwerp	M. Dryssen, Sweden
1912—Stockholm	M. Lilliehook, Sweden

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The Superlative-Hunter Finds Good Game

THE habit of speaking in superlatives is one that the best critics deprecate. Great men, says Lord Morley in a highly superior fashion, are not to be ranked like schoolboys in a class-list, with one indisputably at the head of all the rest. Yet it is a habit that persists. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch thinks that the "Nightingale" is the finest of the five great Odes of Keats, and the "Autumn" the least satisfactory. Bridges, however, put them the other way round. Gladstone believed the finest line of poetry ever written in English to be the last of Wordsworth's sestet:

Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn,
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathéd horn.

It is a fine passage, but one cannot help feeling that no one not classically educated would have thought of it quite so highly. Tennyson certainly did not, for he considered that three of his own lines had never been surpassed:

Myriads of rivulets hurrying thro' the lawn,
The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
And murmuring of innumerable bees.

Personally, I like Swinburne's:

Where tides of grass break into foam of flowers,
Or where the wind's feet shine along the sea,

as well as either.

* * *

SWINBURNE, IN FACT, is good game for the superlative-hunter. Lots of people, at different moments, have thought that each of Keats's Odes was better than any of the rest; Swinburne alone has managed to hold the same opinion all at the same time. Nor did he feebly and hesitatingly confine the ascription of superlatives to selections from the repertory of literature. He was as ready to choose the best thing in life as he was to select the best thing in poetry. Of the golden-crested wren, he says:

> If the golden-crested wren,
> Were a nightingale—why, then
> Something seen and heard of men
> Might be half as sweet as when
> Laughs a child of seven.

The logic, of course, is not good; for, if the wren really were a nightingale, it would not be golden-crested. But what do poets care for logic? Or, for that matter, for consistency or reticence? It is, therefore, not surprising that elsewhere Swinburne wrote:

> The world has no such flower in any land,
> And no such pearl in any gulf the sea,
> As any babe on any mother's knee.

Swinburne was notoriously easily carried away by his enthusiasms; Joseph Conrad was more cautious in his judgments. Yet even Conrad, in a way, could not resist the lure of superlatives. If anyone chose "Lord Jim" as the best of his novels, he said, he would not contradict him.

Widening the category to include not only Conrad, but the whole of English literature, and not only that, but European literature as well, Mr. Gerald Gould, the poet and critic, chooses as the greatest of all novels, Tolstoy's "War and Peace." I remember, about twenty years ago, picking up in an old house in a mining village in South Yorkshire a tattered copy of an ancient Year Book, published by a well-known provincial daily paper. In this year book was a list of the hundred best English novels, of which the first ten were ranged in order of merit. Who was judge in this forgotten cavalcade of literary merit I cannot remember, if indeed I ever knew. But I recall that his first choice, whoever he was, was Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." The second has escaped my memory, but it was followed immediately by Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities." "The Antiquary" and "The Heart of Midlothian" were lower down, but in the first ten.

* * *

ON THE WHOLE, it was not a list that pleased me very much, but I cannot make a better one. I have not even the remotest idea myself what is the greatest English novel, but I know what, in my opinion, is, if I may strain the resources of the language in a way that Aristotle would have approved, what is, I say, the most "perfect" novel ever written by a British subject. It is "Pride and Prejudice," by Jane Austen. It cannot possibly be the greatest, because it lacks scale and size; it has no characters of heroic dimensions, and does not probe deeply into the emotions of such characters as it has. We are not, for example, even sure, at the end of it all, whether Elizabeth was in love with Mr. D'Arcy, or whether the splendors of Pemberley did not play a part in changing her opinion of that gentleman. It avoids, or rather, it seems unaware of, the more abiding problems of human existence; it says nothing of religion, or politics, or morality. Yet, more than any other English novel, it is "perfect" in that it does what it sets out to do; it hits the bull's-eye; it rings the bell. No character in it is ill-drawn, or fails to fit in with the general scheme. The light atmosphere of high comedy is never once broken. Every episode is exactly attuned to the pitch of the story. There is not a single word that is irrelevant, not a passage that misses by a hairsbreadth the precise mark at which it is aimed. Finally, it has the virtue which most British novels lack. It has form and shape. Elizabeth's dislike of Mr. D'Arcy starts from nothing, and gradually increases, until it reaches its crescendo when she declines the offer of his hand. Immediately afterward, she finds out something about him that modifies her opinion; and thereafter her attitude to him changes, until, on the last page, she accepts the offer she had previously refused. The two halves of the story achieve a perfect mathematical balance.

* * *

NOT IN FICTIONAL narrative only is it possible to play this game of superlatives. Many good judges think that the most moving passage in historical literature is the lovely closing sentence in Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic"; others find it sentimental. I used to have tremendous admiration for Macaulay's purple patch about the Puritans in his essay on Milton; but now I find it too rhetorical; the colors are laid on too thick. But I never fail to be excited when Halifax throws up his hat on the acquittal of the Seven Bishops in Macaulay's narrative in his History. There are pulsating things in Froude, too, despite the fact that inaccuracy was his second nature. But I am inclined to think that the best thing ever done in historical literature is the account of the failure of the Syracusan expedition which Athens undertook in the height of her powers. In drama and cumulative effect, and in the sense of tragic inevitability, Thucydides has never been equaled, let alone surpassed. Perhaps Gray and Macaulay were right in saying that, in the entire realm of secular literature, there is nothing to put alongside this magnificent narrative.

HAROLD HOBSON

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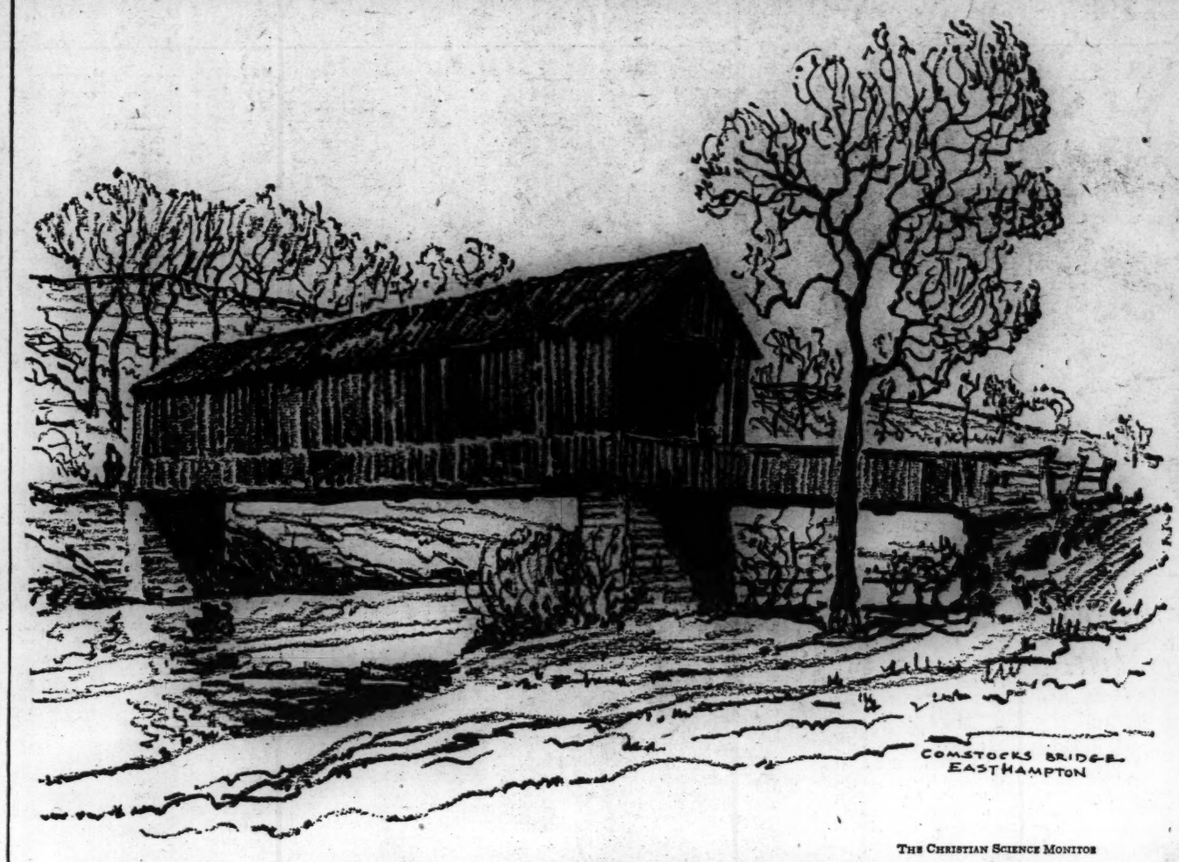

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COVERED BRIDGE OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY, NEAR EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT: *From a Pencil Sketch by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

AMONG the first families of North American bridges ranks the covered bridge. How it acquired its distinctive covering, no one really knows. Various conjectures have been advanced; but surmises they are likely to remain until the last bridge has settled quietly into the stream or has been replaced by a more modern structure.

Covered bridges, perhaps, owe their existence not to one reason but to many. It has been suggested that they were erected as snow sheds, but the winter winds are fiercest and most persistent along streams and rivers, sweeping the swirling flakes from unprotected structures long before they can collect in drifts. Someone with a more jovial turn of mind has intimated that they may have been built for the benefit of water-shy horses which, on approaching the bridges, might mistake them for neighbors' barns. Another wit has it that, in common with the board fences of the Tom Sawyer variety, they were built purposely as billboards for circus posters and other notices of interest to the public.

The bridges also served, say some, as shelters for carriage or horseback riders overtaken by sudden downpours. Another ingenious argument maintains that the covered bridge was designed particularly to keep loads of hay intact while crossing streams; for, once the top portion of the load was scattered on the water, it was irretrievably lost. The most logical reason, however, for the covering is the protection it affords to the underpinning. Rain, sleet, snow, and a baking sun keep uncovered bridges constantly in the need of repair, the thickest of planking lasting little more than a year or two.

Covered bridges were not unknown to the Ancients. In the eighth century B. C. a covered bridge at Babylon spanned the Euphrates and at a much later date another was thrown across the Tiber by the Emperor Hadrian. Then there is the much later surviving structure at Luzern, famous perhaps for its rarity in a continent where bridges were built of stone.

Most of us regard the covered bridge as a native of New England. Some, nevertheless, can still be seen in certain country districts of Ohio and Kentucky. Recently the Canadian Government, in completing the highway that tours the rocky Gaspé Peninsula in the Province of Quebec, has added attraction to the already quaint setting of the route by covering more than thirty of its bridges.

It has been said that houses have distinct personalities. Covered bridges, then, must be rare old characters in a world of architecture. No two bridges are alike. Some are short and some are long. Some are boarded solid except for several small windows to give light; others have sides of lattice work. A few, the aristocratic members of the family, have double lanes for heavy traffic with special pedestrian walks inside or out. Each seems to have some distinguishing features. The early nineteenth-century Comstock Bridge, near East Hampton, Connecticut, has an uncovered approach to one end. Once seen, this rambling bridge, holding to the farther bank by its finger tips, cannot easily be forgotten.

Many remember the covered bridge from their childhood days as a shady summer retreat in which to play or from which to dive into the cool depths below. To other children, they were "wishing bridges." A child held his breath until he got through and then made a wish. To many of us who pass through them today, they are still "wishing bridges"; and, if each wish came true, it is doubtful if the covered bridge would ever disappear from North America.

For Muted Strings

THE tree toad's tiny, muffled gong
Pervades the deepening dusk and brings
Us nearer to the end of song
And the last throb of muted strings.

Even the creviced cricket knows
What many a listener disavows
When Summer hastens to its close
And heavy hang the apple boughs.

There will be music still to come,
Along with twilight and the stars—
Invisible troubadours who strum
Enchanted harps and soft guitars.

Only at evening can we sense
How silence falls among the sheaves,
Hushing all earthborn eloquence
Under the scattered leaves.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

"A standard for the people"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES before the Christian era, a mighty prophet of righteousness cried (Isaiah 62:10), "Prepare ye the way of the people; . . . lift up a standard for the people." Christ Jesus raised a standard for the people—a standard of spiritual living and healing. It is related in the Gospel of Mark that in the synagogue at Capernaum Jesus healed a man afflicted with a withered hand, and we read that in consequence of this and other healings "a great multitude from Galilee followed him, and from Judæa, and from Jerusalem, and from Idumæa, and from beyond Jordan; and they about Tyre and Sidon, a great multitude, when they had heard what great things he did, came unto him" (Mark 3:7, 8).

The usual way of spreading news was by word of mouth; yet how swiftly these instances of spiritual healing in Capernaum were known afar! Some of the places mentioned by Mark were more than fifty miles distant from Capernaum. Therefore, some of the multitude had to travel two or three days to reach that city, for the common people journeyed on foot. They came from different directions and represented differences in thinking and living. They came from Galilee, where the population was mostly given to agriculture and fishing. They came from Tyre and Sidon; from Jerusalem, the center of orthodox Jewry, with its contending sects of Pharisee and Sadducee; from Idumæa, or Edom, said to be inhabited by the descendants of Esau. Yet all these people, of certain different inherited traditions and prejudices, were animated by one common purpose, to see and hear a man whose religion gave him such power over evil that he could heal the sick. They were united in the human yearning for the truth that makes free.

The standard of spiritual healing was again raised in the year 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, and again multitudes of all states of education and opinion flocked to it. Though at that time an inconspicuous resident of a town in New England, she gradually numbered among her students persons from all parts of this country and abroad, attracted by reports of the remarkable healings which she accomplished. Following the Master's example, she healed the sick by spiritual means, having discovered the divine Principle underlying his works, and was thereby enabled to preach and proclaim this healing gospel as one having authority.

Since then, Christian Science has spread all over the globe, and the universal appeal of its uplifted standard has drawn to it truth-seekers everywhere. "The seekers of the Light are one," as a familiar hymn says. There are no "foreigners" among them. People of many nations rejoice together in the newly revealed presence of God's love, by which physical plagues are destroyed and the kingdom of heaven proved to be indeed "at hand."

"Why are the words of Jesus more frequently cited for our instruction than are his remarkable works?" was Mrs. Eddy's searching question in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 358). And she impressed upon her followers that "the ultimate of scientific research and attainment in divine Science is not an argument: it is not merely saying, but doing, the Word—demonstrating Truth—even as the fruits of watchfulness, prayer, struggles, tears, and triumph" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 116). Thus she steadfastly insisted that not merely the profession of religion is required, but also the proofs which the Master gave, that is, the healing of sickness and sin.

And so the standard continues to be uplifted; and in this day, as long ago, the people flock to it. Everywhere its unifying influence is the same. Everywhere Truth is found potent and available today as in Jesus' time; for did he not say (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"? Sometimes, people who have been Bible students many years hesitate to accept the Christian Science textbook as indeed a "key" to the Scriptures. To all such may be given the answer of the Master to the doubters of his time (John 10:38): "Though ye believe not me, believe the works." The practical, good works of Christian Science prove that it is founded on correct exegesis.

It is not easy to foresee when peace will descend upon a war-weary world, so long as statesmen struggle with the impossible task of attempting to reconcile erring human wills; but the uplifting of the Christ, Truth, in consciousness, with its visible standard the "signs following," will ultimately draw together and unite all nations as children of one Father, governed and protected by divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ЗНАМЯ ДЛЯ НАРОДОВ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЗА МНОГО веков до Христианской Эры великий пророк праведности восклицал (Исайя, 62:10) "Приготовляйте путь народу! . . поднимайте знамя для народов!" Христос Иисус поднял знамя для народов—знамя духовной жизни и духовного исцеления. В евангелии от Марка рассказывается, как Иисус в Капернаумской синагоге исцелил человека, страдавшего иссохшей рукой, и мы читаем, что вследствие этого и других исцелений "за ним последовало множество народа из Галилеи, Иудеи, Иерусалима, Идумеи и из-за Иордана. И живущие в окрестностях Тира и Сидона, услышавши, что он делал, шли к нему в великом множестве" (Марк 3:7, 8).

В те времена слухи распространялись устным путем. Несмотря на это, как, однако, быстро узнавалось на далеком расстоянии об этих случаях духовного исцеления в Капернауме! От Капернаума до некоторых упомянутых Марком мест было более пятидесяти миль, поэтому иным приходилось оставаться в пути два три дня, ибо простые люди шли пешком. Шли они со всех сторон и представляли собой типы людей по разному мыслящих и живущих. Они шли из Галилеи, где население занималось главным образом земледелием и рыболовством. Они шли из Тира и Сидона, из Иерусалима, центра еврейства, с его враждебными друг другу сектами фарисеев и саддукеев. Шли из Идумеи, или Эдома, населенного, как гласила молва, потомками Исава. Однако все эти люди различных унаследованных традиций и предрассудков, были одушевлены одной и той-же целью—увидеть и услышать человека, религия которого дала ему такую власть над злом, что он мог исцелять больных. Всех их об'единяло человеческое стремление к истине, которая освобождает.

Знамя духовного целения было снова поднято в 1866 году, благодаря Мэри Бэкер Эдди, и снова стали к нему стекаться множества людей самого различного воспитания и направления. Хотя в то время Mrs. Эдди, жила в безвестности в одном городе Новой-Англии, однако она стала постепенно насчитывать среди своих студентов, людей пришедших со всех концов этой страны и из заграницы, привлеченных молвой о совершенных ею необыкновенных исцелениях. Следуя примеру Учителя, она исцеляла людей духовным способом, раскрыв божественный Принцип, лежащий в основе его деяний, что и дало ей возможность авторитетно проповедывать и провозглашать евангелие целения.

С тех пор Христианская Наука распространилась по всему земному шару, и вселенский призыв ее поднятого знамени привлек к ней везде и всюду ищущих правды. "Все ищущие Света суть одно," как говорится в знакомом гимне. Среди них нет "чужестранцев." Люди многих наций ликуют вместе из за вновь раскрытого присутствия Божьей любви, которое уничтожает физические язвы и доказывает, что царство небесное действительно "приблизилось."

"Почему для нашего назидания гораздо чаще упоминаются слова Иисуса нежели его замечательные деяния?" Испытующе вопрошает Mrs. Эдди в своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 358). Она определенно указывала своим последователям, что "цель научных изысканий и достижений в божественной Науке не есть рассуждение: это не только слова, но дела, Слово, доказующее Истину, как плоды бдения, молитвы, борьбы, слез и торжества" (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 116). Таким образом она неуклонно настаивала на том, что требуется не только исповедывание религии, но и доказательство, данное Учителем, то есть исцеление болезней и греха.

И вот знамя продолжает подниматься,—и теперь, как и в давние времена стекаются к нему люди. Везде его об'единяющее влияние одно и то же. Везде Истина оказывается действительной и доступной теперь, как и во времена Иисуса, ибо не сказал разве он (Иоанн, 14:12) "Верующий в меня, дела, которые творю я, и он сотворит"? Иногда люди много лет изучавшие Библию не решаются признать, что книга текста Христианской Науки действительно является "ключем" к Писаниям. Всем этим людям можно ответить так, как в свое время ответил Учитель сомневающимся (Иоанн 10:38): "Когда не верите мне, верьте делам моим." Практические, хорошие дела Христианской Науки доказывают что она основана на правильном толковании.

Доколе государственные люди будут биться с немыслимой задачей, заключающейся в попытках примирить заблуждающиеся человеческие воли, трудно будет предвидеть, когда наконец сойдет мир на утомленную войнами землю. Но Христос, Истина, поднятый в нашем сознании, с его видимым знаменем, то есть с "последующими знамениями," в конце концов соберет и соединит вместе все народы, как детей одного Отца, управляемых и защищенных божественной Любовью.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Pebbles of Patagonia

WE TRAVELED over the Pampa de Castillo. Its surface has no drainage and the melting snow has filled every depression with water, so that we passed between and through a network of small lakes. The wagon track in many places has been rutted deeply and the water collects in the ruts. Much of the time we were driving in two or three feet of muddy water, but the bottom was usually firm, thanks to the pebbles.

I remember reading about these pebbles in Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," and I had looked forward to seeing them. They cover the whole surface of the Pampa de Castillo—in fact, as I recall from Darwin and others, they cover every flat surface in Patagonia, extending for hundreds of miles from the Straits of Magellan to the Rio Colorado. As we saw them today they lie in a thick mantle, many feet in depth, all well rounded, and are of quite varied sizes, but mostly from the size of a walnut to the size of a man's fist. Most of them are porphyry, and some of rich colors, yellows, oranges, browns, and reds.

Since Darwin first saw and speculated on these "rodados patagónicos," about a century ago, argument has raged as to whence they came, and how, and why. As far as I know, the mystery is not much nearer a solution, except that Darwin appears to have been wrong in supposing them to have been deposited by the sea. Tremendously impressive in their vast extent and important in helping to make Patagonia the sterile desert that it is, they remain a Patagonian marvel and one of the earth's many mysteries.

There are many thorny scrub bushes on the pampa where we crossed it, but no grass and no trees. The general effect is one of great emptiness. A vacancy not expansive, as on a true plain where miles of country may be seen from every little elevation, but cramping and rather unpleasant.

In the distance a dark purple peak became visible, the Pico Oneto. With little warning we reached the far edge of the pampa, and there suddenly opened before us a really grand panorama. In the farthest distance the dark serrations of the Sierra San Bernardo and beneath us the vast Sarmiento Basin, with Lake Colhué-Huapí gleaming like silver in the sunlight. Rimming the basin here and there in the foreground, isolated peaks, some chalky white, others of somber volcanic rock. Immediately before us dropped away the jagged, dissected edge of the pampa, bare of all vegetation. In the dry air and beneath the clear blue sky, these hundreds of square miles seemed like a boldly graven miniature model of a continent. —GEORGE GAYLORD SIMPSON, in "Attending Marvels: A Patagonian Journal." (New York: Macmillan.)

Japanese Summer

THE August air is warm and balmy, as I sit on the tatami floor in Wakako-san's house.

It is hot and I take a fan from the rack. On it there is painted an ancient warrior who is sedately riding his steed to battle, followed by his faithful retainers.

Outside in the trees a thousand semi are keeping up a musical, monotonous humming.

A hawk circles around in the blue sky above and disappears behind the hill. In the distance I can hear the gentle lapping of the waves on the beach. A cool breeze rustles through the pine trees and sways the sudari which is hanging on the engawa, and the strains of a samisen float in to me from somewhere.

I close my eyes as the breeze fans my face, and revel in the drowsy peace of this single moment.

* * *

NEXT SUMMER I shall be far away, across the sea—in America, perhaps; and, when the days grow warmer as the eighth month approaches, I shall close my eyes and think I hear the semi singing, calling me back to Japan.

D. B.

Now Is the Hour Sacred To the Lamp

Now is the hour sacred to the lamp
Lighted while dusk is blue against the pane,
Now is the hour when quiet comes again.
The little fire burns against the damp,
The candles flicker like familiar lars,
The great world of the day ebbs in the gloom,
Nothing is real outside the yellow room,—
Our universe, with its own sun and stars.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Killarney's Lakes And Dells

NO MODERN contrivances mar the perfect beauty and the unshaken tranquillity of Killarney's lakes and dells. You proceed northward to their head, mostly on horseback, and then turn back down through the Gap of Dunloe, to find awaiting you large rowing-boats manned by lusty Irish lads. In these you are taken down the lakes, once through sharply-running rapids which join the two larger ones, always through scenery that is a wonder and a delight, in its blend of the majestic and the daintily charming.

In the Gap of Dunloe you will pause a bit to chat with the genial peasantry, sitting reflectively before their huts. For of all Ireland, even above its far-famed beauty and beyond its indefinable allure, you can hardly fail to find its people the most interesting feature. Tender of heart, loyal in friendship, delightful in companionship, whatever their trials and uncertainties, Irish hearts always seem happy. And, even as in the old song, "when Irish hearts are happy all the world seems bright and gay."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis, called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico, left Mrs. Cummings, a "thoroughly reliable" woman recommended by Cousin Carrie, with the family. But the arrangement did not turn out well and Mrs. Cummings departed. Soon after Christmas, Kay found her housekeeping money running very low; Garry, always practical, looking through some old magazines, cried "Here's the very thing we want!"

Chapter Ten

GARRY was reading a copy of a weekly literary review that had come with some other magazines from Cousin Caroline, who remembered the country relatives from time to time when papers accumulated. She pointed to the advertisement at the foot of one column.

"WANTED. By a writer, quiet room and plain board with country family, or would share small cottage. Working privacy essential. Reasonable. Z.Y.3."

"You mean a sort of paying guest? You're wild."

"I'm not. It would settle our whole question Listen. She can have the parlor here. It's warm and quiet, we'll fix it up nicely and she can shut herself in and work all day if she wants to. And she can have meals with us, or separately.

"If she wants privacy she needn't see anything of us if she doesn't want to; so much the better. That means we won't have to do any entertaining or bothering about her." And it would be someone staying in the house too and that will stop Penny worrying—you know she did, last letter, about our being alone here. And instead of us paying her, she'll be paying us. I think it's a swell idea."

Garry threw the paper down with her characteristic air of having decided everything, once and for all.

"But Garry—we don't know a thing about the kind of person it is, even. Suppose it's someone terribly fussy?"

Garry Writes a Letter

"Only nice people would advertise in that kind of paper, anyway," said Garry firmly. "And if she's fussy, she can't be any fussier than the Cummings was. It says plain board, and heaven knows our board is plain enough to please anyone. When she's here, we can afford to have it a little fancier. What date is that paper?"

Kay turned it over.

"Three weeks old."

"Never mind. There's always a chance she hasn't found anything to suit her yet. Kay, we'll have to get that letter written tonight, right now."

For 10 minutes Garry scribbled, with many pauses and a good deal of scratching out. Presently she said: "Listen to this. 'Dear Z. Y. 3:

"'If you really want a place in the country where you can write in peace and quiet we have a comfortable ground floor room, with open fireplace. We are four in the family, and my sister is an artist.

"'This is genuine country. We have no modern conveniences except the telephone. You could have plain meals either with us or by yourself and we can undertake that you will not be disturbed in your work unless you want to be, because we are usually pretty busy ourselves. There is no radio and we are seven miles from the railroad. We like it here and I think that you would. Yours sincerely, Margaret Ellis.' And a pretty good letter too. I call it."

"Why did you say that about me?" Kay objected.

"To show her the sort of people we are. She'd want to know, if she's going to live with us. And you can't say I haven't been strictly truthful."

"You've been too truthful," Kay groaned. "Do you suppose anyone in their senses would want to come here, after reading that?"

"Anyone like you or me would. Like me, anyway. And most writers dislike radios; that's why I said we hadn't got one. So she won't have that to worry about."

"She'll have plenty else! You never said what we would charge."

"Do I have to? I thought she'd say that. Goodness, Kay, what should we charge?"

"Five dollars a week?"

"You're nuts. Fifteen is more like it."

"Garry, we *can't*! There isn't even a bathroom."

Being Businesslike

"I sort of hinted as much, didn't I? There's our old zinc tub in the kitchen, and we'll include Cousin Carrie's bath salts, free. Now listen here. This has got to cover our grocery bill, don't forget. Down at that farm over near the lake they charge sixteen a week; Mary told me. But they give you cream, and we don't have cream. Suppose we charge her fourteen?"

"It seems an awful lot to me."

"We've got to be businesslike," said Garry. And she added at the foot of the letter: "Would fourteen dollars a week be too much?"

It was not until after the letter duly copied and addressed in Garry's square sturdy hand, had been stamped and left on the mantelpiece for next morning's mail, and Garry herself was just dropping off to sleep in bed, the covers pulled up to her ears, that there came a dubious whisper from across the dark room.

"Garry . . . I was thinking. That advertisement never said it was a woman. Suppose it's a man?"

Garry's voice was muffled by blankets.

"All the better. If it's a man we can make him chop our kindling for us. He'll want some sort of exercise."

Kay sighed.

"Well, I suppose we'll know when we get an answer. If we ever do."

But a good deal was to happen before that answer came.

Neal was right. Next morning there was an ominous grayness in the air. By midday the snow began to fall, first in big whirling flakes, then closer and denser, shutting out the landscape like a white curtain, packing against the door sill and drifting high in the hollows.

The children came home from school shouting and red-cheeked, snow clinging thickly to their clothing, sifting down their necks, shaking themselves like dogs as they ran in through the door that Garry held ajar against the rising wind.

"There's three inches now. If it keeps up Jimmy says we won't get down to the state road tomorrow, not unless they get the snowplows."

Big Bertha's Rations

It did keep up. Garry and Martin worked hard bringing in armloads of wood before the big outdoor woodpile should get snowed under, till their fingers were frozen through their wet gloves.

"Gosh, there's enough here to last us through a blizzard!" Martin exclaimed, dropping his last heavy load on the shed floor.

"So you think," said Garry darkly. It was her job to tend Big Bertha and she knew how much that monster ate.

By supper time the snow had piled halfway up the window panes on the north side of the house, and when Caroline pulled the curtain aside it was to peer out on a white and buried world.

There was no going to school next day. The kitchen door opened onto a snowbank, and Martin stepped out above his knees. Jimmie brought the milk over a good hour later than usual, floundering through unbroken drifts and between them they shoveled a narrow path as far as the mailbox.

The bright, clear cold was growing steadily colder by afternoon and a steely haze crept over the hills.

"I'll make up a good big fire that'll keep till morning," Garry said.

She wedged chunk after chunk into Bertha's cavernous mouth before closing the drafts. But the wind changed during the night; instead of smouldering, as they should, the logs burned themselves out and when Garry came down in the early morning there was only a handful of graying ashes left. A chill light filtered through the ice-covered windows. In the kitchen everything was frozen solid.

The Cold Snap Had Come

Garry gave one grim look around her, pulled on a windbreaker and went out in the shed to split fresh kindling, for Martin had forgotten his job in the excitement of sledding yesterday and the woodbox was nearly empty.

The pump handle only gave a dismal croak when she took hold of it, but luckily there was still water—or rather ice—in the kettle.

She got the kitchen fire started, set the frozen kettle over it and returned to struggle with Bertha.

Martin heard her stirring, and stumbled drowsily out in bathrobe and slippers, his teeth chattering.

"What's happening? Did the fire go out?"

"Oh, no. I'm just trying to keep the heat down!"

Ashes were flying in the room. Garry, poker in hand, turned a smudgy and exasperated face on him.

"Wrap a blanket around you and go sit by the kitchen stove till I come—and keep it going and watch that kettle. I'll be right out."

She laid fresh kindling over the still warm ashes, with a fresh log on top, and opened the drafts. Bertha could be depended upon to do her best.

"Thirty-six," said Garry presently, going to look at the thermometer which hung by the doorway between the two rooms. "What can it be like outside!"

They were to look at that thermometer many times before the day was out. Neal's cold snap had come with a vengeance.

Martin was all set to go to school in spite of the temperature, but learning when Neal came over with the milk that Jimmy was staying at home, he thought better of it, and spent the morning across the way instead. Even that short dash across the road made him feel like an arctic explorer.

"Eighteen below last night," Neal told them when he came over with the milk. "Mary and I sat up all night to keep the fires going. It's all of five below now, or I miss my guess. No sense letting those kids walk down to the school bus and back this weather."

And yet there was something exhilarating in the cold, Garry thought when she went out into the yard and felt the keen sting of the air against her face, a sort of excitement in knowing what real winter weather could be like.

(To be continued next Thursday)

A Toy Workshop on Southern Hillsides

TOYS and a toy shop! Gay, painted wooden toys, lovely, polished, shining wood, hand carved, in a tiny custard-colored house with a red roof and green trimmings snuggling against a hillside in the little town of Tryon, North Carolina.

Tryon is in the foothills of the eastern ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains, that lovely stretch of beauty that is the southernmost part of the Appalachian Range. The mountains keep the town warm and cosy, as you will understand if you have ever sat, on a chilly autumn day, close to a wall where the sun pours in and the wall keeps off the cold, frosty winds. In such a place sits this little village, while the ridge of mountains serves as a wall to keep the cold northern winds away and to hold the heat of the sunny South. They say that particular section is situated in the "Thermos Belt."

All around on the hillsides are growing things, basking in the sunshine, refreshed by showers that are usually plentiful enough to satisfy the plants. Trees and shrubs grow lusciously out of rich, reddish brown soil and present their pageantry of color from very early spring to late fall.

Pink arbutus, violets, dogwood, wild laurel, are only a few of the more conspicuous flowers that begin the procession that lasts on until the hillsides are covered with the lovely soft mellow reds and golds of autumn.

A Visit to the Toy Makers

In a countryside of such rare beauty, it is not too surprising to find such a joyous thing as a toy-shop where toys are fashioned by hand.

First, we will go up into the hills picnicking and search for flowers, climb up a winding road and pause to look over the whole range of mountains and down on the village nestled in the valley. Again, turning a bend there is a grape vineyard, clinging to a hillside and exposed to the sun's warm rays. A little farther on a garden and soon the answer—a log cabin and fair-haired children running out to greet us.

Here are the mountain people, living in log cabins, and getting

A Tiny House Against a Hillside

their living from the land, just as their families have done for generations. If you did not go up into the mountains there is still a chance to meet these mountain people, for many of them come to town on Saturday to sell their produce, and the young people often bring down lovely armfuls of wild flowers to sell.

From these hillside homes come many young people to the toy workshop in the village, where they have found a warm and understanding friend, Miss Eleanor Vance, who is not only herself a talented craftsman but better still is willing to share generously of her knowledge with them. She knows what fun it is to work on toys and wood carving.

Miss Vance and her friend, Miss Charlotte Yale, when they finished school, decided that the pleasantest thing to do would be to have a home in the mountains and carry on their work there. Miss Vance had studied wood carving and Miss Yale did weaving and needlework. It did not take the children long to recognize the newcomers as friends. Soon Miss Yale and Miss Vance found children waiting for them on their doorsteps in the morning, eager to learn. Today, 35 years later, the eagerness still continues.

In their workshop barefoot boys nine and ten years old are thrilled with the satisfaction of chiseling a line on a piece of wood. Four of them are having their first lessons, as we watch. They are carving the four sides of a wastebasket and with hammer and chisel are tracing out a simple design of interwoven lines. Girls in their teens or early twenties are painting toys. What a collection of gay, bright toys lie near them, all huddled together awaiting their turn for a bit of this color or that.

Above—Carving a Hobbyhorse Like Grandfather's. At the Top of the Page Is a Replica of a Traditional North Carolina Home, Carved in Wood

Downstairs in the shop are the heavier tools and lathes and more work benches. Here boys are carving more intricate pieces or cutting toys from the rough wood.

Through extensive travel and study, Miss Vance has gained rich experience and knowledge that bring much culture, beauty and appreciation of art and design into the experience of her mountain neighbors. So fine is the work done at the toy shop that news of it has spread far and wide and wives of Presidents, diplomats and travelers from many countries drop in from time to time to call upon the toy makers.

The young people in the shop are eager to carve and people in many parts of the United States send to them for their work. A fireplace bellows is one of the attractive and useful articles they make. It is made of black walnut and has an original design of galax leaves and pine needles. They carve trays, book-ends, small tables; a long trestle table with carving around the top and on the legs, and a staircase railing, each rail a lovely bit of carving in itself, are among the beautiful pieces they have made. Heavy carved doors, chairs, in fact, almost any piece of furniture that you might desire, these wood carvers would be able to make for you.

Besides making individual furniture they also make individual toys. On one occasion they carved a doll like the old-fashioned wooden ones our great grandmothers played with. As a model they used the head of a lovely doll that had been carefully preserved. From the body of another old doll they were able to discover how these wooden dolls were put together. The result was the loveliest young lady dressed in the period of pantalets and bonnets.

In one of the illustrations a young boy is at work reproducing a real old-fashioned hobbyhorse such as your grandfather might have ridden upon to many an adventure. If you visit Tryon at Horse Show time you will see a huge wooden horse, a replica on a large scale of a toy, standing in the main street as a reminder that the Horse Show is coming. This was built by these young Tryon woodworkers.

Now let us leave the workshop and go back down the hill, for we have yet to visit the tiny custard-colored house with red roof and green trimmings.

Familiar Forms

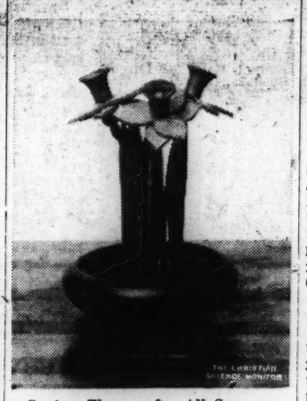
Here you will be greeted by Miss Yale. What a gay toy shop! It is difficult to know where to look first, but familiar forms that one has seen in the workshop demand recognition.

There is the old woman who lived in the shoe, a lovely big wooden shoe carved out of wood by hand and containing lots of children in their bright painted clothes.

There are flowers on the table, gay spring flowers although it is August, yellow daffodils in a wooden bowl. Upon admiring the symmetry and polish of the bowl, we discover that the daffodils are wooden, too, carved exquisitely by skillful fingers. Up above the windows on a ledge there are rose-colored tulips, white daisies, red poppies in little pots. We finger them lightly—they are wooden, too! How successfully the pots have been painted to look exactly like the earthenware of flower pots. The flowers, buds and leaves are in separate pieces and can come out of their pots, certainly to the delight of some very young gardener who may play at planting and replanting.

Enjoying the carving on a large cupboard, we open the door and there are our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Noah with their three sons, Ham, Shem, and Japheth and their wives, and the animals two by two all stepping on board the ark.

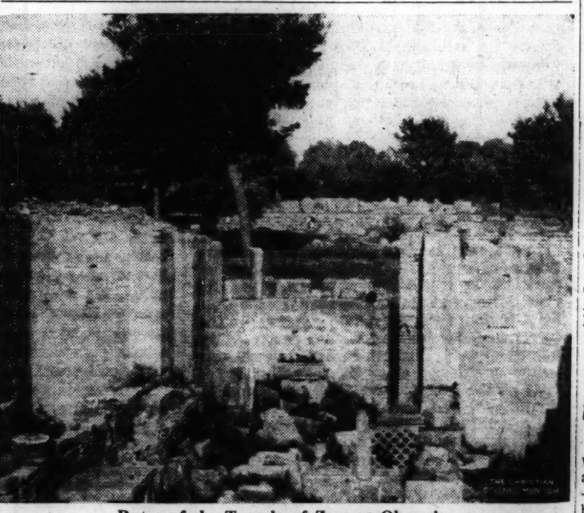
On another table is a replica of a real traditional home of North



Spring Flowers for All Seasons

Carolina people. There is the log cabin with its stone fireplace; rails for the fence so you can make your own boundaries; an ox-cart with a yoke of oxen that can really be unhitched, for oxen are still being used in the more remote parts of these mountain settlements; a donkey, for the South is ever faithful to him as a means of plowing and cultivating; the family cow, pigs, hens and roosters, geese, the family dogs, cats and kittens, the father and mother and the children; an old-fashioned washpot where mother boils the clothes over an open fire in the front yard; the butter churn where older sister makes the family butter. Where could one get a better idea of the way these people live?

ELINOR SAMPSON



Ruins of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia

Olympia of Long Ago

THE Olympic Games now being held in Berlin remind us of that other Olympic Stadium, where Alexander the Great raced against the flower of Greece, which—forgotten for long centuries—lies beneath the trees and fields of the Alpheius Valley.

It would be hard to find a more perfect setting. One can look down from the little hill of Cronos across to the mountains of the Central Peloponnese, and to the broad stretch of valley down which the river rushes.

Between the Alpheius and the hill of Cronos lie the remains of the sanctuary of Zeus. Under the trees which cover the spot can be seen ruined temples, houses, gymnasia and buildings of every description. There are broad avenues lined with the marble pedestals on which once stood the statues of the victors in the games, and one can still place one's foot in a groove shaped to fit a foot of bronze.

In a pit dug deeply beneath the accumulated earth of ages is the starting point of the stadium; the marks for the competitors' feet, and the holes which held the posts—marking the different tracks—are cut in marble blocks; 230 yards away under the fields lies the finish.

In order that all the cities might attend the festival that was held every fourth year, and celebrate the games, a holy truce from war was proclaimed, which continued until the events ended.

The Temple of Diana at Olympia

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

TO CELEBRATE the opening to traffic of the new Mexico-Laredo highway on July 1, 1936, the Mexican Government issued a set of postage and airmail stamps. On each stamp a portion of the highway is pictured.

For many years there has been agitation for the construction of a Pan-American highway, one that would connect the boundaries of Alaska on the north with those of Chile and the Argentine on the south, passing through Canada and the United States to Mexico and thence through the Central American countries to South America, following along coastal routes to Santiago on the Pacific and Buenos Aires on the Atlantic—15,000 miles of highway. In 1925, former President Calles saw that a highway between Mexico City and the United States would mean much toward the development of his country and took the first steps toward its construction.

The new highway is 763 miles long. From Laredo, Texas, south, it passes over flat plains before rising into the Sierra Madre Mountains. Passing through the modern city of Monterey it continues south into tropical country with its vivid hues and vegetation. The villages of Montemorelos and Tamazunchalle lend a touch of ancient quaintness to the surroundings. Leaving the hot lowlands, the highway again rises, this time to reach an elevation of 8000 feet, passing through some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world and ending at Mexico City, 7600 feet above sea level.

The work on this road was slow and tedious and along the mountain sides difficult problems continually presented themselves. Vast fills were necessary in the lowlands to raise the roadbed sufficiently so that the heavy summer rains would not wash it away.

Sections of the road were practically hewn into the sides of steep cliffs and wonderful bridges were erected to span the gorges cut through by the torrential rains of ages past. One of these bridges is shown on the 10c value of the air-mail set, where it spans the gorge of the Rio Tula at Tasquillo; on the 10c regular postage stamp the concrete structure at Matalote is shown.

Top—New Mexican Issue, Showing Steel Bridge Over Gorge of the Rio Tula. Second Row—(Left) German Peace Design Stamp; (Right) Polish Stamp, With Portrait of President Moscicki. Third Row—French Stamp, Showing Statue of Rouget de Lisle. Bottom—Australian Stamp, Showing the Site of Adelaide in 1836 and a View of the City Now

Stamps of Other Countries

Australia has commemorated the 100th anniversary of South Australia with a set of three stamps, the 2d, 3d and 1sh. values. The design used on the stamps is a composite of three scenes. To the left of the design is shown the site of Adelaide as it appeared in 1836. On the right is shown in contrast a view of King William Street, the main thoroughfare of Adelaide today. In the foreground of the design is a picture of the Proclamation Tree, the old gum tree of Glenelg at which it is said occurred the proclamation of South Australia as a British Colony.

France has issued two special stamps in commemoration of the centenary of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, author of the Marseillaise, French national anthem. The 20c stamp shows a striking statue of Rouget de Lisle by Bartholdi to be seen at Lons-le-Saunier, where the author was born; the 40c an allegorical design inscribed "La Marseillaise," after the picture as interpreted by the sculptor, François Rude.

Germany has used a design that is allegorical of peace on her two new stamps issued in connection with the meeting of a World Congress for Holiday and Recreation held in the city of Hamburg.

Poland, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the election of President Moscicki, has reprinted the 1 zloty value of the 1928 issue which bears his portrait. This printing is in a new color, and below the stamp design appear the dates "1926. 3. VI. 1936."

Roumania has a new seven-value series of stamps isued in honor of the anniversary of King Carol's reign. Each value bears a surtax, the funds derived from which will be used for welfare work. Each stamp design pictures a man, a woman, or both, dressed in the costume characteristic of the different parts of the realm.

Danzig honored Brözen, a famous watering place on the outskirts of the Free City, on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of its founding, by issuing a special set of three stamps on which are depicted scenes along the waterfront.

United States

Susan B. Anthony is to be honored by a special stamp on the 16th anniversary of the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for suffrage for women.

The stamp will be issued on August 26th, the same day that the proclamation was dated 16 years ago. Miss Anthony was not only the pioneer leader in the movement for woman suffrage but was a leader in every movement which had to do with equal rights for women in the affairs of the nation.

The stamp will be of 3c denomination and purple in color. Incorporated in the central design will be shown a portrait of Miss Anthony. The place of first day sale will be announced later.

No further word has been received from the postal authorities as to the dates of the Army and Navy series of stamps. The apparent delay is reported to be due to the fact that not all the designs for the stamps have received official sanction.

The ten stamps will not be released at one time but will be released singly over a period of several weeks similar to the release of the National Parks series.

Thirty Thousand Scouts to Visit Holland

BOY Scouts, representing 50 nations, will meet for the World Jamboree in Holland next year. The site will be at Vogelensang, Bloemendaal, a village 10 miles west of Amsterdam and 2 miles north of Haarlem, in a glorious setting of woods and sand dunes. Here, within the sound of the breezy North Sea, 30,000 Scouts will meet to establish world friendship.

It is proposed to have 10 subcamps with a maximum accommodation for 3000 Scouts in each camp. During the final four days of the Jamboree visits will be made to picturesque parts of old Holland as well as to busy industrial centers.

The emblem which has already been chosen for the Jamboree is "Jacobs-staf," or Jacob's rod, a primitive nautical instrument used by the early Dutch navigators to find their way around the world, the rod enabling them to measure the angle between the polar star and the horizon.

STAMP WINDOW

WANTED STAMPS. Collections, Accumulations. CASH paid. Have you tried our approvals? Fine stamps at low cost. New issues. COLLECTORS' STAMP SERVICE, 166 High Street, Reading, Mass.

ABSOLUTELY FREE. SCARCE MINT UNITED States Telegraph Stamp cataloguing 50c, and our big 56-page illustrated catalog, "United States, British North America and Foreign Stamps." Write today! H. E. HARRIS & CO., 60-G Transit Building, Boston, Mass.

Among the Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Down to the Sea—This film is a melodrama of thrills among the sponge divers of Florida. Russell Hardie, Ben Lyon, Ann Rutherford and Irving Pichel are among the cast, in a story that has an interesting industrial background.

Earthworm Tractors—Joe E. Brown appears in this picture in another of those cheerful naïve parts that he does with such relish. This time he is a persistent salesman of tractors who balks at no difficulties in the way of closing contracts and winning over his intended father-in-law. Guy Kibbee and June Travis are in the cast.

Grand Jury—Fred Stone finds a suitable homespun role in this film as a typical ordinary citizen who starts a one-man crime cleanup as a means of helping his granddaughter's fiancé to hold his job as a reporter. A melodrama without pretentions, yet providing a good measure of thrills and humor. Louise Latimer and Owen Davis, Jr., are the youngsters.

Mary of Scotland—This is a richly produced version of the Maxwell Anderson play about Queen Elizabeth's rival (according to romantic writers) in affairs of state and the heart. Katharine Hepburn is well cast in a role adapted to her ability to be touching in situations where the girl queen finds herself defeated at all points by the unworthy people who surround her. Florence Eldridge as the devious Elizabeth of the play makes a good foil for the direct Miss Hepburn's Mary. Fredric March, Ian Keith, Donald Crisp and many other important players are in the cast.

Rhythm on the Range — Bing Crosby is cast as a crooning cowboy in this picture. His romance with a wealthy girl and their adventures while traveling in a freight car with a young bull—an encounter with tramps for a bit of melodrama—provide odd but amusing moments.

(This guide is printed on this page on the first Thursday of each month.)

You cannot give too much thought to the selection of the proper school for your boy or girl.

Advertisements of selected Schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday on the Education Page.

Business and Industry •

Reserve Head Sees Rising Bank Loans as Recovery Indicator

• Commerce and Finance

Chicago Business Shows Attracting Buyers of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some 25,000 merchants, hailing all the way from the Allegheny Mountains to the Pacific coast, came trooping into Chicago the first week in August with the news that buying was increasing in all lines, that their stocks, having been depleted with heavy summer sales, needed to be replenished for the fall buying of their customers back home.

They brought firsthand news of what is happening in a business way out in the "average" towns of the nation. Representing pretty much of a cross section of the Middle West and Far West, and selling everything from pins and dish pans to fur coats and silk dresses, they dropped remarks here and there on their buying excursions which indicate an improving business situation.

Good Grain Crops

From the far northwest merchants declared that, although the apple crop was not so good this year, the farmers had fine crops in grain and hay, and a better dairy industry. This, plus a higher price which they would receive for their apples, they said, would mean a good fall business in the retail stores. So—they got out their order books and began stocking up on clothes, chinaware, toys, and gifts.

News came from the heart of the cotton belt, in Mississippi, that for the first time in 23 years, at least according to the opinion of H. Worris, a merchant there, cotton growers are not kicking about their crops or prices. The southern farmer is looking forward to from 14 to 15 cents a pound on his output.

From the corn belt the merchants report that corn is not so good, but the fine hay and grain crops, which they didn't have last year, are making up for it and the people are buying. This urged the dealers to place their orders. Texas merchants are apparently all pretty low in their stock of merchandise, for they say that the visitors to the Texas Centennial have boosted their business and cleaned them out.

From the drought areas the news was not so good and the merchants are buying more cautiously. However, it is claimed that government cash money going into the areas will help to offset the drought and neutralize what might otherwise have been a slackening up of sales.

Eight Trade Shows

All of these items of news formed the background for the actual selling figures which mounted during the eight trade shows held here beginning Aug. 3. It is estimated that about $15,000,000 worth of business will be done by the end of the various shows, according to a report of the Interstate Merchants' Council, an auxiliary of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

From some of the manufacturers and wholesalers, who are getting the orders, reports show that the volume of business is increasing. Retail volume sales are averaging from 15 to 20 per cent more than a year ago, according to C. D. Southard, vice-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, in general charge of trade activities. The daily average number of buyers in the market has been increasing steadily, he said, indicating better times for the retail trade and an enlarging importance of the Chicago market.

Even in the drought areas, Mr. Southard claimed that retail sales this year would be better than a year ago because of increased farm prices and enlarged governmental expenditures.

Retail Advertising Up Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An increase of 24,661,253 lines of retail advertising was placed in the newspapers of 66 major cities during the 30-week period from Jan. 1 to July 25, 1936, than was placed in the same cities during the corresponding period of 1935, Advertising Age declares.

The total volume in these cities during that period was 490,243,756 lines, compared with 456,582,503 lines last year, the increase amounting to 5.3 per cent.

For the seven-day period ended July 25, 1836, retail advertising in reporting cities totaled 12,706,196 lines, up 998,664 lines over last year's total, for an increase of 8.5 per cent. This was the twenty-second consecutive week during which 1936 advertising exceeded that placed during 1935.

Co-operative Movement Is Showing Growth in Mexico

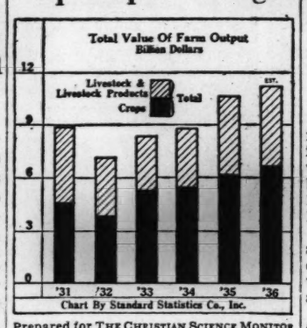
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Over 20,000 families belong to 149 co-operative agricultural associations in various parts of the country, according to a recent statement made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Promotion.

The capital invested is $1,020,665 Mexican currency. With the financial help given technical and other services by federal and local authorities to develop these organizations it is believed they will become an important factor in the agricultural development of the country.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Farm Output Value Up Despite Drought



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE the severity of the present drought which overspreads much of the country should not be minimized, published estimates of the total loss to agriculture are grossly exaggerated. Based on present prospects, the Standard Statistics Company estimates that the value of the crops and livestock to be produced this season will be around $6,690,000,000, against $6,194,000,000 a year ago.

Costlier Food And Increased Rent Cut Down Actual Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — The average American citizens had a 15 per cent greater cash income in June of this year than he had in June, 1935, but because the drought has lifted food prices and rents have continued to advance, the actual cash income was slightly smaller than indicated, according to comparisons worked out by Investors Syndicate.

While declares the syndicate, cash income in June was $1.15 for each $1 in June, 1935, cash outgo was $1.04 for every $1 in June, 1935. Therefore, real income, or the difference between cash income and cash outgo, in June, 1936, was $1.11 for every $1 in June, 1935, a 11 per cent gain.

The results of the sun's sizzling rays compelled the average citizen in June to pay $1.06 for the same kind and amount of food that in June, 1935, cost only $1. Furthermore he had to pay for housing accommodations during June $1.11, while the same apartment or bungalow in June, 1935, cost only $1. General expenses, such as automobiles, manicures and movies were virtually unchanged during the 12 months. Clothing, however, that cost $1 in June, 1935, could be bought for 98 cents in June, 1936.

Investment Trust Investigation Is Resumed by SEC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Securities Commission resumed public hearings today in its inquiry into investment trusts after a request that the study be sharply restricted had been taken under advisement in Federal District Court.

With Marshall Forrest of Chicago and Ambrose Benkert of New York on the stand, the commission swung into a study of the formation in 1929 of Reliance International Corporation and Reliance Management Corporation, two New York investment trusts which later were absorbed by Equity Corporation.

Mr. Forrest and Mr. Benkert were described as active in establishing the two trusts.

A stockholder of Equity, Frederick T. Fisher of New Canaan, Conn., was the plaintiff in the court action seeking to restrain the commission from requiring the attendance of Mr. Fisher or Equity officials at hearings and from examining Equity records.

Mr. Fisher formerly was a director of Chain and General Equities, Inc., of Boston, another trust taken over by Equity.

Presenting his case before Judge Jennings Bailey, in District Court, Edward Lombyrd, Mr. Fisher's attorney, argued that in directing the investment inquiry Congress had authorized a "study" rather than an "investigation."

He asserted any investigation would be of "an inquisitorial nature" and added this was contrary to congressional intent. Unless some restriction was laid down by the court, Lombard contended, the commission would have broad authority to inquiry into "private affairs."

Arguing that the congressional authorization was adequate to enable the commission to subpoena witnesses and records, David Schenker, counsel for the federal body, filed a commission affidavit asserting that Fisher "is not prosecuting this suit in good faith." Fisher was described as suing with "the ulterior motive of impeding and hampering" the SEC study.

Mr. Schenker said that Mr. Fisher owned only two shares of Equity stock, which the attorney estimated was of a total market value of $3.75.

Niagara Hudson Power Share Earnings Larger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A gain of 20 cents in per share earnings is shown by Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and subsidiaries for 12 months ended June 30, last, as compared with the corresponding period of a year before. Consolidated net income was $5,306,848, equal to 61 cents a share on 8,738,851 common shares, compared with $3,619,216, or 41 cents a share, in 1934-35.

Operating revenues were $77,622,861, compared with $74,569,912 in the preceding year, while operating income after expenses, depreciation and taxes was $28,617,834, compared with $27,498,564. Gross income amounted to $28,704,623, compared with $27,694,138.

Eccles Says Trade Better and Credit Conditions 'Good'

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—Improvement in credit conditions, dove-tailing with general economic recovery, was reported to President Roosevelt by a key man in government finance, Marriner Eccles, Federal Reserve Board governor.

In the seclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's summer home, Mr. Eccles said he discussed the general credit situation with the President and described it as "good."

Afterward, in one of his rare interviews, he said, "we discussed the general situation. I consider it good."

Indication of Recovery

"There is a gradual increase in bank loans and investments—that is, exclusive of the purchase of Governments, of course. For a long time this was decreasing. That is always a favorable trend in recovery—an indication of recovery."

Regarding a 50 per cent increase in reserves ordered to go into effect Aug. 15 for all banks in the Federal Reserve System, Eccles said there was no reason why this change should increase interest rates and that it should have no unfavorable effect either on the long- or short-term credit situation.

"What about the stock market margin?" a reporter asked Eccles.

"The stock market," he said, speaking slowly and chewing gum in the pauses between words, "is not the important measure of the credit situation over the country so much so as it is in New York and possibly some of the centers."

He said the stock market was not discussed with the President, nor was the drought situation. He added, however, "The Reserve System and Reserve banks in that (drought) area are in a position and will be willing to take paper from the banks in that area should the occasion require.

Abundant Funds Available

"But I think the banks for the most part have sufficient funds of their own and I don't anticipate much use of federal reserve facilities in the drought area because of the drought."

With reference to the credit situation in its relation to recovery, the heard of the Federal Reserve system asserted there were abundant funds available for investment in the long-term capital market, which is favorable to mortgage lending and refunding, as well as the flotation of new issues.

"The increase in the reserve requirements, having the effect of reducing excess reserves, should not have any unfavorable effect either on the short or long-term credit situation, as these excess reserves are universal among the banks, and with but few exceptions they will be able to meet the increased requirements without borrowing from the reserve system or reducing their loans and investments.

Sees Demand for Money

"There is no reason why the increased reserve requirement should increase interest rates. The banks will still have a large excess of reserves after the increase goes into effect."

The current condition of credit, Eccles went on, indicates there is some new financing, refunding, new construction and home mortgages. All that, he said, indicates a demand for money.

The trouble in the past, he said, was that there was no demand for funds.

"Do you call it a prosperity sign?" he was asked.

"I do," Eccles responded.

"I think when you have home builders, farmers and business people willing to use credit on favorable terms it shows confidence is increasing, prospects of profitable operations are increasing.

"And when business institutions are able to refund outstanding bonds on more favorable rates, that is helpful to recovery. If mortgages on farms and homes are refunded on more favorable terms, it is in the public interest.

"Recovery is never brought about by high rates and unfavorable terms. Recovery nearly always follows cheap money and favorable terms."

Soap Prices May Rise Due to Spanish Troubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current difficulties in Spain may soon be reflected in higher prices for all kinds of soap products, says Benton & Bowles, Inc.

Within the last several weeks, the wholesale price of four raw materials used in the manufacture of soap has risen from 10 to 38.2 per cent, and manufacturers believe that an increase in the price of all finished soap products is a near-by probability.

Spain is one of the largest producers of olive oil, an essential in the manufacture of some soaps. The price of olive oil from that country has already increased 10 per cent.

In addition to olive oil costs, there have been marked increases in the price of palm oil, coconut oil and tallow, all of which are widely used in soap products. The price of palm oil has gone up 25 per cent, that of coconut oil 16.6 per cent, and of New York tallow, 38.2 per cent.

Women Bankers to Meet In San Francisco Sept. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement that the fourteenth annual convention of the Association of Bank Women will be held in San Francisco, Sept. 18th-24th, inclusive, is made by Miss Susan B. Sturgis, president of the association, and assistant branch manager of the First National Bank of Boston. This, being only a few days prior to the opening of the American Bankers Association, affords opportunity for the members to attend sessions of that organization also.

Miss Sturgis also announces that official headquarters will be at the Western Woman's Club, located in the heart of San Francisco and offering an ideal setting for convention activities.

British Steel Plant Called Good Philanthropy, Bad Economics

A different view of the Jarrow scheme in Great Britain, which was dealt with last Saturday in Mr. D. H. Will's column, "A Window in Threadneedle Street," is given below.

By Alfred Edwards

Member of Parliament for Middlesbrough, E.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A curious position has arisen in this country as a result of the refusal of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers to co-operate with a small syndicate which is anxious to put down a new steel plant at Jarrow—a town which has suffered more in the period of trade depression than most other towns. This refusal came only after prolonged investigation and careful consideration of all the facts involved. The hope that Jarrow may have its steel trade revived has naturally cheered the hearts of the inhabitants and there is great disappointment that the scheme has not won the approval of the Steel Trade Federation, without which it seems the necessary capital cannot be raised.

Disappointment is understandable, but the indignation which has been aroused is not so easy to understand. It is mainly due however to people who have been too optimistic in their promises. These people have rushed in where experts fear to tread, impelled by a zeal without knowledge.

In order to understand the situation aright it is necessary to state the actual facts plainly. There is no question of politics here. It is a dispute between two avowedly capitalistic parties.

Jarvis Does Not Defend

Jarrow was 'adopted' some years ago by a group of people in the more prosperous district of Surrey who desired to render assistance to that distressed area. The spokesman for this southern group has generally been Sir John Jarvis, who has been instrumental in getting a ship breaking business started and who is a member of the syndicate which first proposed the erection of a steel plant. Some confusion has arisen owing to the impression having been allowed to get about that the steel plant was to be part of the philanthropic work of this southern group.

Discussing this matter in the House of Commons in March last, I stated that the cost of erecting the proposed plant at Jarrow would be more than twice as much as that of a plant, capable of increasing productive capacity to the same extent, on the Tees, and I characterized the Jarrow proposal as good philanthropy but bad business and bad economics. The effect of putting a new plant into operation at Jarrow would be to throw men out of work in Middlesbrough. These statements and figures have never been questioned, and when I invited Sir John Jarvis to discuss the problem with me he showed a marked disinclination, and a no less marked incapacity, to do so.

What exactly has the Steel Manufacturers' Federation done or refused to do?

Government Controls Prices

First let me say that it has no monopolistic powers. Anyone who studies the recent white paper will see that price fixing is controlled, not by the manufacturers but by the Government through its advisory board. It is alleged in criticism of the federation that it insisted upon the syndicate selling at prices fixed by the federation as a condition for its admission to membership. My comment here is, firstly, that the Government virtually controls prices and, secondly, that it is patently absurd to ask the federation (i. e., the Government) to allow the syndicate to enjoy the benefits of the federation while leaving them free to cut their prices.

The statement circulated to the effect that Jarrow had been asked to sell at higher prices than other members of the federation is simply not true. They were offered freedom to enjoy the benefits of the federation on exactly the same terms as other members. The Government made that a condition, and the federation has no powers to refuse either membership or benefits. It is untrue to assert that the federation has any kind of uncontrolled powers.

Any fair-minded critic who studies the terms made with the International Cartel must admit that the federation made a good bargain for this country in drastically cutting down imports, and securing a fair share of the export market.

Planning, as such, may be open to criticism, but, seeing that planning is the order of the day, no one can fairly assert that the federation has not done its work well, both in its own interests and in the interests of the country.

No Endorsement From Engineer

Study as closely and as carefully as one will the reports of the expert Mr. Brassert, all it amounts to is this: there would be a saving on a Jarrow plant owing to the existence of deep-water wharves, which would afford accommodation for larger ships carrying the ore which must be imported; but this is offset by a saving in distribution costs from the Tees plant.

Reading Mr. Brassert's own amplification of the statement made by the president of the Board of Trade (Mr. Walter Runciman) in the House of Commons, as published in The Times of July 17, one is hard put to it to find any justification for accepting the claims of Jarrow in preference to those of Tees-side. In fact, Mr. Brassert, on whom the case for Jarrow entirely depends, now frankly admits that there is no justification for erecting a plant at Jarrow, and he cannot recommend it. We must bear in mind that Mr. Brassert is a consulting engineer. He would have benefitted under the Jarrow scheme, but he recommended it *only if it had the support of the federation*, and as a matter of business. He is careful to say in his letter to The Times that the syndicate had acquired the site at Jarrow "on their own initiative."

When Mr. Brassert's opinion was put up against the views of the experts who are running the existing works, they decided after full consideration that the scheme, on balance, was not justified, and that the most economical plan would be to go ahead with their own extensions Only a mind misled by unfounded suspicion could object to this line of action. There is not the least foundation for the attacks which have been made upon the federation.

There is no doubt that the Bessemer system is coming back, and Tees-side manufacturers have realized this, and have prepared for it for several years. That point has never been disputed, but it is no argument in favor of Jarrow against the Tees.

I would sum up as follows:

Scheme Is Uneconomical

A syndicate desirous of helping Jarrow sees the old Steel Works of Palmers. It consults Mr. Brassert, who gives the report referred to. It endeavors to raise a sum of £4,000,000, and is told that the money is available if the scheme has the approval of the Steel Federation. The federation, after careful investigation, decides not to take any interest, but places no obstacle in the way of the syndicate's actions and even agrees to its joining the federation on the same conditions as other members. The promoters cannot raise the money without a strong recommendation from the federation, amounting almost to a guarantee of the soundness of the scheme. This the federation cannot give, as it does not consider the scheme a sound one. Accordingly the promoters are unable to raise the money. Mr. Brassert agrees that the scheme is not sound; and the Government decides it is not a scheme that it can recommend.

Now perhaps I am justified in asking a few questions of those who have aroused so much feeling against the Tees.

Why has not all this criticism been directed against Shipbuilding Securities, Ltd. On the same site acquired by the promoters of this steel works scheme there was a thriving shipyard. The shipbuilding industry is rapidly recovering, and a shipyard there could build many ships under the Government's rearmament plans. It could use steel plates from Tees-side, and thereby become complementary instead of competitive.

All that has been said, without a shred of justification, against the Steel Federation could be said against Shipbuilding Securities, Ltd., without the slenderest chance of an adequate defense being put up. Here is a definite monopoly created to close down works, and yet no single voice is raised in protest, either by the syndicate or the press. I have never before known a public controversy provoked on such a slender pretext, or a press clamor aroused after such a superficial investigation.

Just a word more. I would not have it thought that in opposing the wasteful and impracticable steel-works scheme I am content with a merely negative attitude toward the plight of Jarrow.

For many months I have been urging the Government to establish in that area a hydrogenation plant for the extraction of oil from coal. This is a national necessity and such a plant has been in successful operation at Billingham for over a year. There is no better place than Jarrow for a hydrogenation plant, and it would put more men to work than the steel plant, more quickly and more permanently.

Meat Animals Account for 23½ P. C. Of American Farmer's Cash Income

CLEVELAND—"For the last 12 years as a whole, meat animals have produced approximately 23½ per cent of the American farmer's total cash income—or more than half again as much as he has received from grains, or from cotton, or from fruits and vegetables," said William Whitfield Woods of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers ,in addressing the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers' convention here.

"Half of the farm land of the United States, and a large majority of its 7,000,000 farm operators are partly or wholly occupied with producing the country's meat," he said. "Nearly 4,000,000 American farmers grow hogs, almost 5,500,000 own cattle, and nearly 666,667 raise sheep, and even so highly industrial a State as Ohio still boasts more hogs than Nebraska, more beef cattle than North Dakota, and more sheep and lambs than Idaho or Utah."

Wholesale and retail beef prices, and most pork prices also, are now considerably lower than they were a year ago, said Mr. Woods. He quoted a recent University of Chicago study which showed that half of the average dollar spent at retail for meat goes back to the farmer—26 cents of the remainder being used in retailing 20 cents in processing and wholesaling, and 4 cents in live stock transportation and marketing expenses.

It was shown that the retailer pays out, for the meat he sells, nearly three fourths of his income; and that the packer pays, for live stock, more than two thirds of his. Of the 21½ cents spent by the housewife for the average pound of meat during the period 1925-1934, the retailer took a profit of about three quarters of a cent a pound, and the packer, due to his larger volume, only about a tenth of a cent, Mr. Woods said.

Switzerland Pays Dear for Holding To Gold Standard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The problem of how long Switzerland can afford to remain attached to the gold standard has again been brought to the fore by the publication here of a gloomy report on recent economic conditions in the little Alpine republic.

The report is released by the British Department of Overseas Trade. It covers the last two years and the first three months of 1936. Last year's Swiss import figures were the lowest on record since the World War. They declined by 157,000,000 francs (about £10,400,000). Exports, too, dropped by 22,000,000 francs. During the same period the Federal Railways accumulated a deficit at the rate of more than 1,000,000 Swiss francs a week.

Swiss Trade Shrinks

Switzerland is one of the two important trading nations whose currencies still retain their full prewar gold value. The other is the Netherlands. The latter, however, owns a wealthy colonial empire. Switzerland, on the other hand, lives entirely on her own resources.

One by one all her best customers have depreciated their currencies. Now they have to pay more for their Swiss purchases. Therefore, they buy less. Then the tariff walls of Europe are still rising, keeping out Swiss goods. So exporters and hotel keepers demand a cheaper franc, one that costs the British buyer and the British visitor 10d. instead of 1s. 4d. as at present.

The importer, on the other hand, wants the dearer franc to remain. He sees it buys more in the foreign markets. Bankers, too, think as the importers do. Bankers have large investments abroad, and if the france were devalued they would get less on them. They are already getting less, because of the depreciated curencies everywhere.

Cost of Living Up

The cost of living has gone up, unemployment has increased. Salaries have been cut, particularly those of civil servants, bank employees and workmen engaged in the export trade. Swiss workers, however, are still disinclined to reduce their general standard of living. It will, therefore, be hard to reduce manufacturing costs in order to compete with those outside.

Summarizing the situation, the report says that the main internal factors affecting it are the adherence to the gold standard, interest on foreign investments and the general banking situation. It then recalls the Federal Council's message to Parliament last November, which described the economic situation as more difficult than that which existed after the outbreak of the World War. Last year, a clearing agreement with Germany resulted in considerable sacrifices by Swiss holders of German investments. There was a growing demand for subsidies by depressed industries. Deficits of federal and cantonal governments, as well as of communes tended to increase.

Stick to Gold Standard

This unfavorable situation was exploited to the full by foreign speculators who launched a serious attack against the franc. After a sharp contest, they lost, but left behind a tight money market. So it was found impossible to reduce interest rates—an essential preliminary to economic recovery. There were further bank failures, although the general uncertainty regarding the Swiss banking system was relieved to a large extent by a new bank act.

The country's determination to restore a balanced budget was followed by considerable improvement. Since then, however, German rearmament has induced Parliament to spend an extra £15,000,000 on strengthening the country's defences.

Meanwhile, the Government is determined to stick to the gold standard. This policy, the report says, is supported by the majority of the Swiss public, including the Socialists, "who see in devaluation an easy method of reducing the real value of workers' wages."

"There is no doubt, however," the report concludes, "that without a world revival of trade which would help to resuscitate the depressed Swiss export industries, the present policy of deflation will bring further economic difficulties, and Switzerland will have to draw still further on her past savings during the coming year. A revival must necessarily be slow. Confidence and a spirit of solidarity and sacrifice, qualities essential to the successful conclusion of any reconstruction scheme, are, however, fortunately innate with the Swiss people."

Food Index Off On Potato Price Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

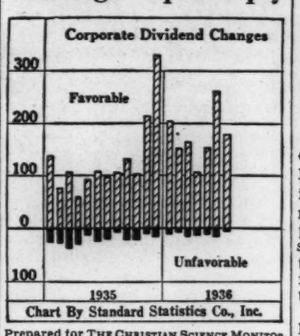
WASHINGTON — Lower prices for potatoes caused the general index of retail food costs to decline 0.3 per cent during the two weeks ended July 14, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces. The decline in potato prices amounted to 13.5 per cent.

All food groups with the exception of fresh fruits, vegetables, beverages and chocolate registered a rise during the period covered. Prices of 53 of the 84 food items carried in the index showed an increase. Had potato costs remained unchanged, the index would have advanced by 1.1 per cent. Twenty-nine foods decreased in price and two showed no change, the report showed.

The index stood at 84.0 per cent of the 1923-25 average. It is 4.8 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of one year ago.

Food costs are 23.0 per cent higher than for July 15, 1932, when the index was 68.3. They are 21.1 per cent below costs of July 15, 1929, when the index was 106.5 and when every commodity group showed costs well above the present level.

Favorable Dividend Changes Up Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAVORABLE dividend changes in the first seven months of the year numbered 1229, against 672 for the similar period of 1935.

Unfavorable changes for the year to date totaled only 70, compared with 172 in 1935.

Atlas Corp. Profits In Half Year Has Jump of 600 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Atlas Corporation earned net income of $5,523,867 during the first six months of 1936, ended June 30, which is equal to $1.24 a share on 3,979,370 shares of common stock, excluding 280,246 shares in the treasury, after dividend payment on the preferred. The net income is after all expenses and normal income tax, but before the federal surtax on undistributed earnings. In the corresponding semi-annual period of 1935 the corporation earned net profits of $920,489. The indicated gain in profits is 600 per cent.

Directors have placed the common shares on a semi-annual dividend basis and ordered a payment of 40 cents a share, the same as on March 16, last.

The net asset value of the corporation on June 30, based on market quotations on that date, amounted to $76,830,697. After allowing $50.25 a share for the outstanding $3 preference stock, of which there are 260,709 shares, the net asset value of the common stock is $16.01 a share. The management said the comparable indicated asset value of the corporation on July 31 was $17.30 a share before deducting 40 cents a share for the dividend on the common stock just declared. On June 30, 1935, the indicated asset value of the common stock was $11.08 a share.

In the first six months of this year the company acquired for retirement 112,030 shares of the outstanding common stock at an average cost of $12.97 a share. Floyd B. Odlum, president, in his report, said that "such acquisitions at substantially less than asset value not only increase the asset value of the remaining share, but also tend to increase the 'leverage' in the capital structure."

Good Profits Among Petroleum Concerns Seen as Continuing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Indications are, according to Standard Statistics Company, that the United States petroleum industry, which has generally enjoyed the best earnings in the first half of 1936 for any comparable period since 1929, will maintain the improved level over the rest of the year. Consumption is expected to continue at record high volume, and supplies are apparently being sufficiently well controlled to prevent any drastic break in prices after the end of the present heavy consuming season.

Despite record high production of crude petroleum during the first half of 1936, when the total is estimated to have been about 10 per cent above that for 1935, crude oil stocks on hand July 18, stood at 308,859,000 barrels. This compares with about 314,000,000 barrels at the beginning of the year.

The interstate compact to keep production within limits recommended by the Government is proving effective, with only one major producing state—California—exceeding the advocated allowables. This is chiefly due to the unexpectedly sharp gain in consumption this year. The increase in demand has been running well ahead of the amount of new production sources discovered, while several factors which threatened the maintenance of balanced production earlier in the year have been removed.

Louisiana has enacted a more adequate oil control law which largely eliminates any danger to crude oil prices from the Rodessa field. The Oklahoma City extension field has also been limited because of water encroachment.

Commercial Alcohol Has Record Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Commercial Alcohol Corporation had record earnings in the six months ended June 30 last, according to the semi-annual statement just issued.

Net profit was $675,025 after federal income taxes and other charges, equivalent to $2.59 a share on 260,675 shares of $20 par common stock. In the corresponding half of 1935 net income was $495,167, or $1.90 a share on 260,820 shares then outstanding.

Provision for federal income tax for the six months under the new revenue act amounted to $137,436, compared with $79,574 in the corresponding period last year. No provision has been made for possible surtax on undistributed income, it being too early to forecast the earnings for the full year or a dividend policy, the report says.

Utility Says Own Stock Worthless; Delisting Follows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has suspended from dealings the common stock of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company upon the company's own instance. This is the first time that the exchange has suspended a stock from information from the issuer that its security was worthless.

The stock has been selling, in odd lots, at about $12 a share. There are approximately 89,700 shares outstanding. The ruling does not affect the company's bonds or preferred stock.

"Even with new capital," says the report from the company, "there is no possibility of producing an annual income for the company in an amount sufficient to pay any dividends even on the preferred stock."

Full dividends on the preferred stock amount to about $407,000 annually.

"In view of this large margin which must be met before any dividends can be paid upon the common stock, the company concludes that for all practical purposes the common stock must be considered as of no value and, in view of this conclusion, is unwilling to countenance the continued trading in the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange."

The corporation has outstanding 81,429 shares of preferred stock; $13,257,000 first and refunding 4½ per cent bonds of 1951 and $209,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of 1939, unlisted. The application did not ask for suspension of the senior issues. The bonds, the interest on which is guaranteed by the United Gas Improvement Company, command a premium over par.

In 1906 the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. leased all its property for 999 years to the Consolidated Railway Co., since merged into the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. Last fall when the latter company filed a petition to reorganize, it disaffirmed the lease under authority of the courts. Claims were subsequently filed in the reorganization proceedings.

Motor Lines Must Not Use RFC Loans To Extend Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Application for loans from motor carriers, but only for purchase of new equipment and not for extension of service beyond existing routes, will be considered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was announced yesterday.

Since the RFC is heavily interested in most of the country's railroads which have been complaining of the danger of bus and truck competition, much interest is attached to the announcement.

The loans "must be so secured as reasonably to assure repayment and that the new equipment purchased be included in the collateral," the RFC said. "Insurance against ordinary risks must be carried and the final maturity of such loans shall not be later than the expected life of the equipment to be purchased.

"All credit factors must be satisfactory and applicants will be required to submit evidence of compliance with all applicable statutes and regulations.

"Applications will not be considered from carriers engaged in intraurban business."

Bank Clearings Off 2.6 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,451,260,000 in the week ended Aug. 5, a decrease of 2.6 per cent from the $5,596,320,000 reported in the same week last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Total clearings were higher by $813,279,000 than those of the preceding period.

Clearings at New York City aggregated $3,385,118,000, compared with $3,808,989,000 in the same 1935 week, a decrease of 11.1 per cent. The total of $2,066,142,000 at outside centers represented a gain of 15.6 per cent over a year ago.

Gains over 1935 were reported in all important centers outside of New York. Largest increases were shown in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Omaha and Seattle.

Clearings at Chicago aggregated $302,488,000, a gain of 15.3 per cent over the $262,400,000 reported in the same week a year ago.

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Drought Setting All-Time Record, Survey Reveals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Droughts have been frequent in the past six years, but it is wrong to conclude that there are permanent climatic changes being wrought in the United States, says Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary refuses to be depressed by the news from the Weather Bureau that this year's drought is the "worst in the climatological history of the country," although he admits that the weather was drier during June and July of this year than during either the 1930 or 1934 droughts.

Three droughts in the last six years do not necessarily indicate that a large area of the once-fertile plains is on its way to becoming a desert, in Mr. Wallace's opinion. The Indian cliff dwellers at Mesa Verde, he points out, waited 23 years for the return of normal moisture before they gave up hope of raising crops on their drought-burned land.

Rain, falling during the past week in certain sections of the corn belt, has come just in time to have a beneficial effect, according to reports received at the agriculture department. The outlook for the corn crop as a whole is being studied by department experts but will not be known until the monthly crop report is issued on Aug. 10.

Meteorologist Gives Facts

J. B. Kincer, chief of the climate and crop weather division of the Weather Bureau, officially labeling the present drought as the "worst in climatological history of the country," states that the weather for the first four months of the 1936 growing season, April to July, "has left a large part of the agricultural United States with a handicap that the two remaining months cannot possibly overcome." July, he said, made the fourth consecutive month with but little rain in the interior valleys and the great plains.

High temperatures, because of their rapid evaporation of existing moisture, have added to the seriousness of the situation this year.

Rain Shortage Felt

June and July combined had an average of only about one third normal rainfall in the plains states and around 40 per cent of normal in the western Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys, records show. In general, the two-month period was much drier than the same two months during the drought of 1934. In 1934, Missouri had about 30 per cent more rainfall; Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana about 50 per cent more; Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and North Dakota about twice as much; Minnesota and Iowa more than twice as much; and South Dakota nearly three times as much.

The first four months of the present growing season have been the driest on record in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and the second driest in Ohio, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Montana, according to the Weather Bureau. The previous driest April to July—in North Dakota, in 1934—had 60 per cent more rain than these four months in 1936.

Premier Controls Greek Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

shuffling the Cabinet personnel as martial law continued to dominate the Hellenic nation.

"Complete failure" was the fate of the 24-hour general strike called by Leftist trade unions which precipitated proclamation of martial law, dissolution of Parliament and mobilization of public service workers.

A semi-official agency reported the walkout collapsed after the Government, with full approval from King George instituted stern measures against "a Communistic plot."

Premier Metaxas, in the new Cabinet line-up, took over the portfolios of the Army, Navy, Air and Foreign Affairs, as well as retaining his position at the head of the administrative body.

As his assistant, he named Constantine Zavitsanos, former president of the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Zavitsanos, becoming Deputy Premier, also assumed the Ministries of Finance and National Economy.

George Skylakakis, close associate of General Metaxas, was appointed Minister of the Interior.

Reports from the country described the situation as quiet and normal. The Premier, however, called for loyal co-operation from all citizens.

"I call on everyone for obedience to the state and discipline," declared General Metaxas.

"I declare in the same categorical manner, that any reaction against the national work of Greek revival will be immediately suppressed."

He promised workers an eight-hour day, a minimum wage and institution of a social insurance system.

Carolina Parole System Held One of Nation's Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina parole system, enacted into law in 1935, was declared recently to be one of the best in the United States, by Richard H. Chappel of Atlanta, Ga., special representative of the Department of Justice. Mr. Chappel was in charge of a nation-wide survey of parole systems as it applies to the southeastern states.

The survey, as a whole, is being made under the direction of Dr. Justin Miller, former dean of the Duke University Law School, now a member of the staff of Attorney General Homer Cummings.

The North Carolina section of the survey includes some 500 completed parole cases from the files of Edwin M. Gill, parole commissioner. Forty case workers, employed in a special WPA project, will make a detailed study of these, from beginning to end, going into the present status and past history of the prisoners involved.

Reich Host to Youth of 22 Nations at Olympics

Summer camps for boys and girls around forests and lakes give German youth well balanced development under aegis of National Socialist organization—New system specially devised for girls.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—To mold the youth of the nation has always been considered by the National Socialist leaders to be one of their foremost tasks, and in the pursuit of this great aim they have spared neither zeal, work, nor money.

The leaders have, however, eminently fulfilled their task, and they claim that today 95 per cent of the 10-year-old class of the boys and girls of the nation are enrolled under them in the Hitler Youth organization.

Much opposition had to be overcome, for the religious and other private organizations wished to have under their influence the children of their upholders and supporters.

Compulsion Exerted

Direct and indirect compulsion has been widely exerted, and in regard to parents the most resistant among them have to give way when they know that their children would be heavily handicapped in life if they had not been a member of the Hitler Youth organization.

The National Socialist leaders will thus have complete control over the boys and girls of the nation from their tenth to eighteenth birthdays, in future, and a scheme for the development of the minds and the bodies of the nation's youth of both sexes, for their political enlightenment, for their recreational requirements, and of preparation for their future life has been drawn up in most minute detail.

In the short time at their disposal the youth leaders have evolved elaborate and efficacious plans to enable the young people to spend a number of weeks in the course of the summer in camps. For this purpose Germany, with its numerous and extensive forests, its wonderful system of inland lakes, and its long, safe Baltic coastline, offers inexhaustible facilities, and advantage is already being taken of them on a very wide scale.

32,000 Boys Start Off

On the first day alone of the summer holidays for example, 32,000 Hitler boys were taken by special trains to 27 camps in different parts of the country, in the mountains and by the sea-side. The elder boys, besides their ordinary camp duties, have to give up quite a considerable time to the induction and training of the younger members, who contribute about 20 per cent of the population of practically every camp. The youth are taught very early that they have the interests of the community as well as their own to consider.

Such summer camps, peopled by boys or girls from the towns, are established in all the salubrious districts of Germany, and what is significant is that class distinctions are unknown in them.

While the training of boys has evolved rapidly, an entirely new system had to be created for girls. As (so it was argued by the leaders) the corporeal training of the German female youth was neglected in the past centuries to a much greater extent than that of the males, they decided to create an entirely new type of girl.

Work for Women

Women trainers have been carefully selected and instructed, and they have already begun their task, which is, roughly, to aim at a happy synthesis between body and mind. They are responsible for the simultaneous development of the mental faculties to their full capacity and the systematic culture of a strong and healthy body.

Camp life is considered to be an integral part of this training, for it provides the trainers furthermore with the more direct opportunity to influence the girls' characters. Girls as well as the boys are to be taught that their thoughts and their deeds are to be fundamentally National Socialist.

The Hitler Youth are very eager to show foreigners and especially the foreign youth what has been done for them and what they themselves have accomplished. Thousands of members of youth organizations in France, the United States, England, Italy, Japan, the Scandinavian and other foreign countries, visit the Hitler Youth camps every week, and remain in them long enough to obtain a good idea of the manner in which they are conducted.

Getting Acquainted

In further expression of this intention the German Government invited each nation participating in this year's Olympic Games to send 30 of its youths to Berlin. The youths, boys between the ages of 15 and 18, are to be the guests of the Reich from the moment they cross the frontier, and the purpose of the invitation is declared to be that they and the Hitler Youth may get to know each other.

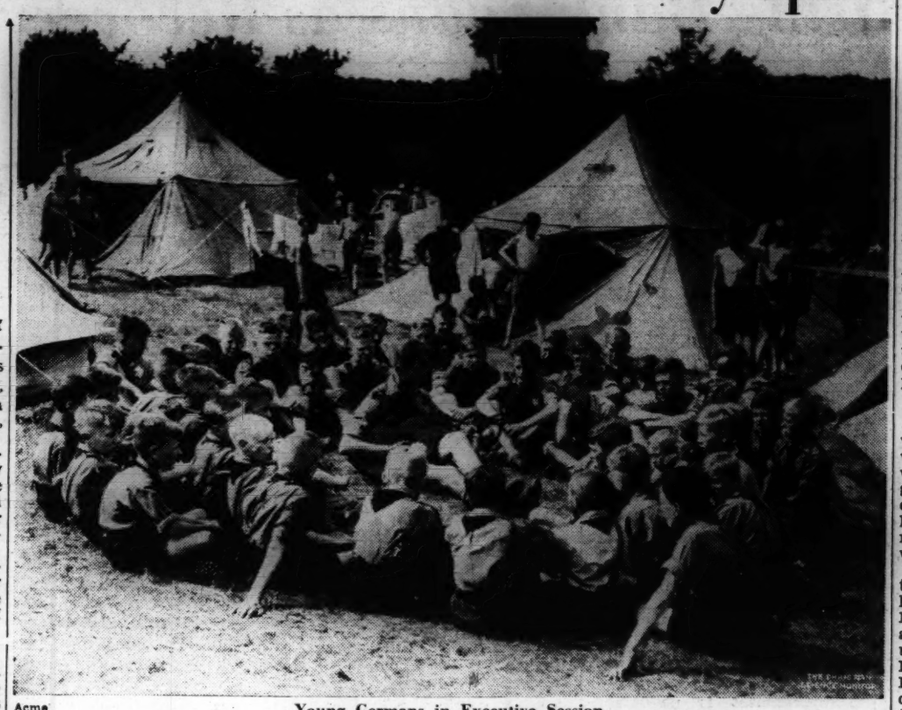
The foreign boys will have seats reserved for them in the Stadium, they will be shown over Berlin, and they will listen to speeches and lectures by representatives of the Ministry for Education.

The camp has been laid out by a company of the Magdeburg Pioneer Battalion, and tents have been fixed up that were used during the war. There are 35 sleeping tents, each with 32 beds and separate ones for meals and for recreation. The pioneers have furnished each tent with electric light and telephone.

The company of Pioneers will remain during the whole period of occupation—from about July 24 to about Aug. 30—to guard the camp and maintain a general supervision, while a Hitler boy sleeps in each tent, to help the foreigners in every possible way.

Good Cooking

The accommodation is primitive. The boys sleep, for example, on straw mattresses. But trained cooks see that the visitors are well fed and the organizing committee provides for con-



Acme

Young Germans in Executive Session

Lakeside Camps Feature of National Socialist Plans for Building Up Husky Young People

genial and effectual occupation during the daylight hours.

The camp is pitched on a hill at the edge of the forest that surrounds Berlin, and it is within easy reach of a branch of the beautiful Havel Lakes, where bathing is excellent and safe.

Twenty-two nations have accepted the invitation from the Reich to send a group of boys, and the whole idea promises to work out very successfully.

Remarkable testimony to the value of the Hitler Youth movement is given by the fact that in the year 1932 15 per cent of all offenses and crimes indicted in Germany were committed by young persons, but in the year 1935 only 3 per cent.

(A German translation of this article will be found on this page in another column.)

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 134 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

***Hamilton**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
***Ottawa**—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
***St. Catharine's**—Mondays, 9:30 p. m., Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 12:45 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.
***Toronto**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Other Countries

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney—First and third Fridays of each month, 10 p. m., 2UE, 1025kc.

Tasmania

Burnie—First and third Sundays, 8:30 p. m., 7BU, 660kc.
Launceston—First Thursdays, 9:45 p. m., 7LA, 1100kc

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1030kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH 940kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK 1500kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., KJR, 970kc.
Spokane—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

*Daylight saving time.

Los Angeles Opens Drive on Speeders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Chief of Police James E. Davis has added 30 new mounts to the fleet of 67 stocky-barreled "motors" and 20 automobiles, which, in addition to radio cars and grounded traffic squad, has been patrolling Los Angeles' 453 square miles to keep the motoring citizenry in line with traffic regulations.

At hazardous intersections, a conspicuous police motorcycle slows down traffic 10 to 15 miles an hour.

Up to the middle of July, this year's traffic toll has been 6472 accidents with 277 fatalities and 8625 persons injured. There was an increase over the same period last year of 462 in the number of accidents, two in the fatality list and 570 in the list of injured.

University Head to Move Office to Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The University of California at Los Angeles, a branch of the State University at Berkeley, will become "tops" as far as the two institutions are concerned for the school year of 1936-1937, as a result of the decision of Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University, to move his headquarters for that period from the local campus to Los Angeles.

The move is necessitated, Dr. Sproul announced, in order that he may acquaint himself with the problems at U. C. L. A. and determine on a successor to Dr. Ernest C. Moore, retiring vice-president and provost of the university in the south.

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, vice-president and provost of the university here, will act as administrator on the Berkeley campus during Dr. Sproul's absence. Dr. Sproul also expects to visit here often during his year in Southern California.

Men on Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

visory position at $95 a month." Some discount may be made in certain of these statements as coming from partisan sources, but similar allowance is in order for whitewash in official denials and explanations.

A Monitor correspondent in Chicago watched for a while the work of an engineer in charge of a WPA job there. The man, though not highly educated, was a trained technician and showed himself conscientious, honest and fearless.

Wouldn't Play Politics

He admitted that for the sake of harmony he bought tickets to political events and was friendly to the high moguls, but declared he did not let politics interfere with the work.

Every man who came to him, he said, was sent from the office of Pat Nash, the Democratic committeeman and local boss. The engineer said though he refused to take some of these and discharged others, and that nothing came of it. The correspondent's conclusion was that the bosses try to satisfy as many voters as they can and to get as much credit out of it as they can, but realize when they come up against real engineers that they must let them do a fairly good job and must have something to show in results.

Of course, if ordinary laborers for such jobs have to "clear" through a district political leader's office it is evident that the foreman never gets a chance to try out the labor of possibly more capable individuals of the opposite political party.

Must Be Exceptions

From the instances cited it need not be deduced that this method of selection applies everywhere. They may be and very likely are the exceptions rather than the rule.

More than 85 per cent of the WPA workers have been taken from the relief rolls, and there have been practically no accusations that case workers or administrators have been partisan in placing needy people on the dole or cash relief as distinct from relief employment. It does not appear that people have been told in the relief offices that they must line up with the party in power in order to get help. But they have found it noised about the community that the way to get on is to follow the time-honored American custom of first seeing the district political leader and then going to the WPA office.

Ward Boss Is Direct

Though relief officials may have refrained scrupulously from inquiring into a person's politics, the ward boss has no such compunctions but usually goes straight to the point if he does not already know. And if the applicant had voted "right" or would promise to, or still better could deliver, the votes of a few friends, the political boss would use his influence—which might be much or little according to the community and the local administrator—to get him cared for.

All this is in odious contradiction to strong declarations by President Roosevelt and Administrator Harry L. Hopkins against any mixing of politics and relief.

"When I came here, the President told me he wanted no politics or corruption in relief. So far as I am concerned, these aren't just fine phrases. We mean it," said Mr. Hopkins a year and a half ago.

So Far As He Knew Perhaps

Later he insisted that "no relief has ever been given or ever will be given on a political basis."

He had an extensive investigation made by a field representative into the charges made by Senator Holt in West Virginia, and from this concluded that, "the charge that relief clients were forced to get their jobs through political sources proved to be totally unfounded. There is no evidence of a single case out of the thousands employed from the relief rolls having secured their work through political influence."

"There is evidence that some attempts have been made to bring political influence to bear upon these workers," he added, "and appropriate administrative action has been taken in regard to several minor officials in our office who co-operated in these attempts."

Think Chiefs Sincere

The consensus among objective political observers seems to be, and the interpretation is conceded by many Republicans, that Mr. Hopkins and the key members of his national organization are genuinely bent on keeping politics out of relief, but that the broad, nation-wide sweep of FERA or PWA is simply too great for anyone to be able to keep an absolute check on what is done in some local jurisdictions, particularly where the pressure of traditional machine politics is strong.

The attitude with which administration must contend is exemplified in a statement of Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee. To critics of a fellow committeeman who had told a seeker for work on a state-built sidewalk to enroll himself as a Democratic voter, Mr. McGrath replied:

"I resent and object to the putting to work of a single enrolled Republican."

Or as Marie Antoinette might have put it, "Let 'em eat cake."

Mark Sullivan, well-known political writer, has stated the question crisply. Consider first, he suggests, a candidate who, addressing a voter, says:

"If you will vote for me, I will give you $5."

Then consider the candidate who says in effect:

"I have control over money which I administer in trust for its owners, the nation, the taxpayers. If you will vote for me, I will divert some of the money into your pockets."

"As between these two transactions, both odious, which is worse?" asks Mr. Sullivan.

One is considered bribery and leads to jail; what is the other?

The fact that the pressure for such abuse comes mainly, if not entirely, from the same type of petty, self-seeking, hard-boiled politician as has always bedeviled state, county and municipal administration in the United States makes it apparent that this problem will not be solved, but only diversified, by the mere move of turning relief back to the local communities. A remedy involves more than a change of administrative mechanism; it involves an improvement of public morals.

Small, Cheap Plane Aim of Chamberlain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—First steps to erect an airplane factory for the manufacture of small inexpensive airplanes have been made here by Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, famed transoceanic pilot.

The aviator is in Akron with his bride operating a "flying circus" and waiting for the B. F. Goodrich Company to construct a rubber suit which he will wear on his transoceanic substratosphere flight. He recently revealed that he has conferred with city and bank officials in regard to acquiring a factory site at municipal airport.

"My idea is to manufacture small light planes, which will be more within reach of the average man's pocket book," said Colonel Chamberlin. "Many of the 7000 passengers whom I have taken aloft since coming to Akron have expressed the wish to learn to fly. They say they wish there were cheap planes on the market. For this reason I consider Akron, which is one of the most air-minded cities I have ever known, an ideal location for my factory."

Colonel Chamberlin has been much interested in the small light plane with a Ford engine which the twins, Howard and Joe Funk of Akron constructed in a garage back of their home. Recently this plane was flown successfully, and Colonel Chamberlain went aloft in it and took the controls. Major Al Williams also complimented the twins on their radical small plane.

Colonel Chamberlain's interest in designing planes was attested by the flier's wife.

"My husband designs planes all over our home," Mrs. Chamberlain said. "He designs them until he goes to sleep and he designs them again when he wakes up in the morning," said Mrs. Chamberlin. "He has plans lying all around the house."

RCA Denies Philco Charge Of Unfair Practices

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Philco Radio and Television Company accused the Radio Corporation of America and the RCA Manufacturing Company in Supreme Court yesterday of obtaining Philco research information improperly. The RCA interests denied the charge in a statement issued last night.

Philco asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants, including John S. Harley, Inc., a detective agency, from alleged unfair and illegal business practices.

Deutschland beherbergt jugendliche Gäste aus 22 Ländern

BERLIN—Die Jugend der Nation zu bilden, ist von den nationalsozialistischen Führern stets als eine ihrer vornehmsten Aufgaben angesehen worden, und im Streben nach diesem großen Ziel haben sie es weder an Eifer, Mühe, noch Geld fehlen lassen.

Diese ihre Aufgabe haben die Führer in hohem Maße erfüllt, und sie erheben den Anspruch, daß heute 95 Prozent der zehnjährigen Jungen und Mädchen der Nation unter ihrer Aufsicht der Hitlerjugend angeschlossen sind.

Starker Widerstand mußte überwunden werden, denn konfessionelle und andere private Verbände wollten die Kinder ihrer Anhänger und Gönner unter ihrem Einfluß behalten.

Zwang wird ausgeübt

Direkter und indirekter Zwang wurde weitgehend angewandt, und, was die Eltern anbetrifft, müssen die widerstrebendsten unter ihnen nachgeben, wenn sie sich klarmachen, daß ihre Kinder im Leben stark gehemmt werden würden, wenn sie nicht Mitglied der Hitlerjugend gewesen sind.

Auf diese Weise werden die nationalsozialistischen Führer in Zukunft die Knaben und Mädchen der Nation von ihrem zehnten bis zum achtzehnten Geburtstag vollkommen unter ihrer Aufsicht haben, und ein Plan für die geistige und körperliche Entwicklung der Volksjugend beiderlei Geschlechts, für ihre politische Aufklärung, für ihre Erholungs- und Zerstreuungsbedürfnisse und für ihre Vorbereitung für das zukünftige Leben ist bis in die kleinsten Einzelheiten entworfen worden.

In der kurzen ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden Zeit haben die Jugendführer groß angelegte und wirksame Pläne sorgfältig ausgearbeitet, um der Jugend die Möglichkeit zu geben, im Laufe des Sommers einige Wochen in Lagern zu verbringen. Deutschland mit seinen zahlreichen und ausgedehnten Wäldern, seinem wundervollen Netz von Binnenseen und seiner langgedehnten, gefahrlosen Ostseeküste bietet für diesen Zweck unerschöpfliche Möglichkeiten, von denen bereits in weitem Maße Gebrauch gemacht wird.

32 000 Jungen rücken aus

So wurden allein am ersten Tage der Sommerferien 32 000 Hitlerjungen in Sonderzügen in 27 Lager in verschiedenen Teilen des Landes, in die Berge und an die See befördert. Neben ihren gewöhnlichen Lagerpflichten müssen die älteren Jungen einen bedeutenden Teil ihrer Zeit der Einführung und Schulung der jüngeren Lagergenossen widmen, die ungefähr 20 Prozent der Insaßen fast eines jeden Lagers ausmachen. Die Jugend wird sehr früh darüber belehrt, daß sie das Gemeinwohl ebenso sehr in Erwägung zu ziehen hat wie ihr eigenes.

Solche von Jungen oder Mädel aus der Stadt bewohnten Sommerlager werden in den gesundesten Gegenden Deutschlands eingerichtet, und es ist bezeichnend, daß Klassenunterschiede dort unbekannt sind.

Während die Schulung der Jungen eine rasche Entwicklung erfahren hat, mußte für die Mädchen ein vollkommen neues System geschaffen werden. Da nach der Meinung der Führer die körperliche Ertüchtigung der deutschen weiblichen Jugend in den vergangenen Jahrhunderten viel mehr vernachlässigt worden war als die der männlichen, beschlossen sie, einen vollkommen neuen Mädchentypus zu schaffen.

Arbeit für die Frauen

Weibliche Erzieherinnen wurden sorgfältig ausgewählt und herangebildet, und sie haben bereits ihre Aufgabe aufgenommen, die ungefähr darin besteht, auf ein glückliches Gleichgewicht zwischen Leib und Geist hinzuarbeiten. Sie sind verantwortlich für die gleichzeitige Entwicklung der mentalen Fähigkeiten bis zu ihrer vollen Auswertung und für die systematische Schulung eines starken und gesunden Körpers.

Das Lagerleben wird für einen wesentlichen Bestandteil dieser Schulung angesehen, denn es gibt der Erzieherin außerdem die unmittelbare Gelegenheit, auf den Charakter der Mädchen einzuwirken. Mädchen wie Jungen sollen gelehrt werden, daß ihre Gedanken und ihre Taten vor allem nationalsozialistisch sein müssen.

Die Hitlerjugend ist eifrig darauf bedacht. Ausländern und besonders der ausländischen Jugend zu zeigen, was für sie getan worden ist und was sie selbst erreicht hat. Tausende von Mitgliedern der Jugendverbände von Frankreich, den Vereinigten Staaten, England, Italien, Japan, der skandinavischen und anderen ausländischen Länder besuchen die Hitlerjugendlager jede Woche und bleiben lange genug dort, um eine richtige Vorstellung von der Art und Weise der Leitung des Lagers zu bekommen.

Man lernt sich kennen

Diese Absicht der deutschen Regierung fand auch ihren Ausdruck in der Einladung, die an jede der an den Olympischen Spielen beteiligten Nationen erging, je 30 junge Leute nach Berlin zu senden. Die Jünglinge, die im Alter zwischen 15 und 18 Jahren stehen, sollen von dem Augenblick an, da sie die Grenze überschreiten, Gäste des deutschen Reiches sein; und der Zweck der Einladung soll ein gegenseitiges Kennenlernen der in- und ausländischen Jugendlichen sein.

Den ausländischen Jungen werden im Stadion Plätze reserviert, sie lernen die Sehenswürdigkeiten Berlins kennen und hören Reden und Vorträge von Vertretern des Ministeriums für Erziehung und Volksbildung.

Das Lager wurde von einer Kompanie des Magdeburger Pionier-Bataillons gebaut und mit Zelten ausgerüstet, die während des Krieges benutzt wurden. Es sind 35 Wohnzelte, jedes mit 32 Betten versehen, und besondere Speisezelte und Zelte für geselliges Zusammensein. Die Pioniere haben jedes Zelt mit elektrischem Licht und Telephon ausgestattet.

Die Pionier-Kompanie hat für die ganze Zeit der Belegung—ungefähr vom 24. Juli bis zum 20. August—die Bewachung und Oberaufsicht des Lagers übernommen, während in jedem Zelt ein Hitlerjunge schläft, um den Ausländern auf jede Weise behilflich zu sein.

Gute Küche

Die Einrichtung ist einfach. Die Jungen schlafen auf Strohsäcken, aber geschulte Köche sorgen dafür, daß die Besucher gut beköstigt werden, und der Organisationsausschuß sorgt für angemessene, die Tagesstunden ausfüllende Beschäftigung.

Das Lager ist auf einer Anhöhe am Rande des Berlin umgebenden Waldes aufgeschlagen und befindet sich in nächster Nähe einer Abzweigung der schönen Havelseen mit ausgezeichneter und ungefährlicher Badegelegenheit.

Zweiundzwanzig Nationen haben die Einladung des Reichs, eine Gruppe von Jungen zu senden, angenommen, und die ganze Idee verspricht sich sehr erfolgreich zu entwickeln.

Ein bemerkenswerter Beweis für den Wert und Nutzen der Hitlerjugendbewegung ist die Tatsache, daß im Jahre 1932 15 Prozent aller in Deutschland verhandelten Vergehen und Verbrechen von jungen Leuten begangen wurden, während es im Jahre 1935 nur drei Prozent waren.

[Die englische Fassung des obigen Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Spalte dieser Seite.]

Hoffman Reserves Decision in Parker Extradition Case

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 6 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman reserved decision today on the extradition of Ellis Parker, chief of Burlington County detectives, and his son, Ellis Jr., accused in the Paul H. Wendel kidnaping, after New York State had presented only two witnesses and the defense none.

The hearing, which the Governor said he called so that the public "may be apprised of the facts in this case and the motives underlying the continued investigations," developed largely into arguments of opposing counsel over whether New York State should produce witnesses upon whose evidence the extradition was asked.

Governor Hoffman said he might withhold his decision until after the Federal Grand Jury, now investigating the Wendel case in Newark, completes its inquiry.

The Governor, who once rejected the request for extradition of the senior Parker, chief of Burlington County detectives, said:

"Certainly nothing has been presented this morning to change my opinion that Ellis Parker Sr. should not be extradited."

Blimps Celebrate 11 Years of Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Safe operation by Goodyear blimps over an 11-year period ending June 3 was cited recently by Goodyear Rubber Company officials.

Records show, they said, that these little ships, named for contendors in yacht races, made 6622 flights in that period without injury to passengers. This represents 1731 hours of flying time, and 187,605 miles of travel. A total of 14,952 passengers have been carried.

These little ships are often called "Litchfield's babies" because they were planned by President Paul W. Litchfield of the Goodyear firm when he was asked to move inland to take charge of the plant here and leave his beloved ships of the sea behind. A staunch New Englander, with ancestors who were shipbuilders on the Massachusetts coast, the dignified president of the rubber company takes great pride in his fleet of baby blimps.

The ships include the Pilgrim, the Puritan 1, Mayflower 1, Mayflower II, Vigilant, Columbia, Defender, Puritan II, Reliance, Resolute, Volunteer, Enterprise and Puritan III. They have been operated in all parts of the country and in many kinds of weather.

Lobbyists in Louisiana To Be Seen If Not Heard

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Louisiana Senate passed a bill the other day requiring lobbyists to wear "regulation" uniforms of green skull caps and gaudy plaid trousers and divide with Senate members all funds over $10 a day they receive for lobbying.

The Senate also wrote into the bill amendments requiring all persons qualifying as lobbyists to "attach to their application certified checks in the sum of $1000, payable to the fund known as the 'fund for the social entertainment of the Senators,' which fund is hereby created."

A 'Heavy' Court Case

Four hundred pounds of records in one case have just been returned by the Texas Supreme Court to the civil court of appeals at Eastland.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous. Etching. De Luxe. Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-18, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling exquisite 21-folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. TERRY STUDIOS, 500 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWEB, Dept. 283, Westfield, Mass.

SELL Christmas Cards, Religious and Box Assortments, Gift Wraps, open stock Personal Engraved and Stationery; good profits; samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE new fascinating educational game for children: salespeople offered good profits; every teacher or parent a prospect; retails $1.00 plus postage; write for circular and information. TIMELY CIRCULATING CO., 125 West 33rd St., New York City.

BOOKS

ADVANCE AND RETREAT TO SARATOGA, $2; vivid historical guide; 3rd printing, by C. E. Bennett, author of VACANT NICHE; both books $3. BATTLEFIELD PUBLISHING CO., Stillwater, N. Y.

General Classified

REAL ESTATE

CHOICE HOME AND INCOME BUYS—INSURANCE, LOANS, RENTALS AND PROP. MGT. EDDY D. FIELD, INC. 1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 7863.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles
Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 69 W. 94th—Entire second floor, private 20-foot house; 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, Electrolux, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enoy its freedom anjd peace. Residence rates. Mabel Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-36 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI 9-7411.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Capable woman for nursing and willing to do a few household duties; must be a Christian Scientist. Asp. 1790.

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—Capable Christian Science woman as general maid for couple and baby. Unusually pleasant; small, suburban home. NEW. 1034-W.

WANTED—Not later than August 24th, secretary-stenographer for girls' residence school; neatness, accuracy, organizing ability and dependability more important than experience; modest salary above living expenses on Cape Cod and Florida. SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MILLINERY

ADRA MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 734 Nostrand Avenue
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

PAINTING AND DECORATING

HAVE YOUR HOME REDECORATED
by experts; reasonable prices; city or country. WALTER OLSEN, 139 East 61st Street, New York City. Regent 4-7792.

F. ULLMANN
Decorator Painter Paperhanger
All over Westchester, N. Y.
Phone Larchmont 2276 45 Mayhew Ave.

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H.—A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems.
Free Personal Service.
Members: excellent commuting facilities. BURKE & OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE—Unusual value. On Orrs Island in Casco Bay, 14 miles from Brunswick, Route 24 (bridge to mainland). Attractive fieldstone house, seven rooms, 2 fireplaces, beautiful view overlooking Harpswell Sound. About 14 acres mostly spruce. 500 feet ocean frontage. Ideal for discriminating purchaser. Communicate Raymond N. Varney, Ogunquit, Maine.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AN increase for roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc. fostered by new home building and improved financial conditions necessitates our appointing additional men in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; liberal weekly commission; opportunity for quick advancement; investigate immediately. HEATH & CO., Manchester, Conn.

YOUNG man or lady, with experience, to sell quality chocolates in packages to stores, on commission, moderate prices. Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY would like room and board for the first week in September with private family; vicinity of Bay Shore. Write Box X-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Cool, spacious, running water, $8.25, single $8.00; refrigeration; refinement. IRMA THOMPSON, 925 West End (105th), New York City.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7702.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS., 313 Lake Ave.—Sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; refined home; near trains, buses. Center Newton 1371-J evenings.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER — Experienced, drafting, estimating, distribution; well recommended. G. LODENIUS, 536 72nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MECHANICAL and Typographical Drafting Student, 26, desires position with a future while gaining experience; out of town acceptable. E. F. KAPPAUF, 48 Hemlock St., Brooklyn. Ap. 7-5446.

WINDOW DECORATOR—Manager, long chain store exp., age 32, EDWARD PHILIPP, 189-20 Lewiston Ave., St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 22, tall, good appearance, 2 years college, 2 years business, good initiative. Write Box J-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest reference; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROOKLY

IT IS literally true that the only great men in all history have been the men who have been the greatest servants.
—BURRIS JENKINS

Daily Features

THERE is no terror in your threats; for I am armed so strong in honesty that they pass by me as the idle wind.
—SHAKESPEARE

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

CRYPTOGRAPHERS may wish to copy the bits of instruction which are included, as space permits. Vowels and consonants may be distinguished from each other by their frequency in many instances. Normally, the vowels, excepting U and Y, appear more frequently than most of the consonants. High-frequency symbols which are preceded or followed, or both, by low-frequency symbols are usually vowels. Thus, in a message containing the words *power, depart,* and *expert,* the substitute for *e* could probably be spotted as a vowel symbol through its adjacencies with the symbols representing the normally low-frequency consonants *w, p,* and *x.*

Today's cryptogram is the friendly comment of the Quincy, Mass., Letter-Changer, on that type of puzzle:

"ZCPDQ QERQ FRS GCTQ HECTU GCH FUTZUDFVDI TPD" JVDFT WDUU-FUUK TZXVLLGUF KR-KUXT LPQ DC "CX GUTT" ZERDIU FCDU.

2. Letter Changing

A SANTA BARBARA, Calif., reader and her daughter express their appreciation for the letter-changing puzzles by sharing with others a chance to change from GOOD to BEST in 5 moves. Only one letter should be changed each time.

3. Letter Division

WHILE this letter-division puzzle may be solved by transposing the letters to form a 10-letter word, and then substituting the digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0, try first to solve it arithmetically.

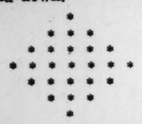
HORN) GLBYIE (RH
GBEGR

IIHHE
ERLYH

GBGO

4. Word Diamond

THIS word diamond is shared by a Chicago reader. Words are to be filled in which read the same across and down.



Definitions: 1. A consonant. 2. A pronoun. 3. Outer garments. 4. A grant for doing business. 5. Relating to sight. 6. A period of time (abbrev.). 7. A consonant.

5. Phonetic Rebus

AND here's one that just occurred to a Fargo, N. D., reader. A 4-word sentence is represented phonetically in rebus form. It should be easy.

I IC t

When you get it, you'll say it!

(Answers Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Tell me, what is poetry . . ." (V. F.)—The poem sought by the inquirer has been graciously provided by three readers, R. M., of Detroit; Helen M. M. of Seattle, and Jean C. H. of Steilacoom, Wash. The poem follows:

Tell Me, What Is Poetry . . .

Tell me, what is poetry . . .
Wind in the pines along the sea.
Wind in the frost-browned lanes of sedge,
Lying close to the sand's white edge;
Song of the waves and the muttering roar
Of breakers lashing a wintry shore,
Tinkling sounds where waters slip
Through blue sea caves, drip by drip.

Tell me, what is poetry . . .
The earth's unceasing melody;
Dawn song, night song, birds awhir,
Fields where the bee is worshiper;
Drowsy drone of the summer rain,
Chirruping calls from ripening grain,
Chicada, cricket, shrilling low;
Nature's music in ebb and flow.

Tell me, what is poetry . . .
The heart's undying ecstasy,
Songs of our faith, our hopes, our tears,
Songs of the joys of passing years,
Laughter of children, glory of spring,
Tenderness for each blind, dumb thing;
Praise when we bend 'neath the chastening rod;
Music that leads us up to God.
—*Jeanne Robert Foster.*

Some Interesting Selections From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Luccombe Chine, Isle of Wight — Geo. Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

Mrs. McWicking, St. Giles, Eng. — "Who Is Going to Push?"

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan
Monitor Staff Photographer

"LUCCOMBE CHINE, Isle of Wight"—Too many pictures in one. The tree at the left and the ocean make a strong composition, as does the hill at the right with the overhanging branches and the ocean. The horizon line is rather indistinct. A filter would have improved it. The inclusion of clouds is suggested.

"Who is going to push"—The side of the wheelbarrow covering the dog and child weakens this picture. Exposure and expression excellent. Background is very good, not detracting from the main point of interest.

"Vernal Falls, Yosemite Park"—The original of this picture is very attractive. There are large masses of black, which, although they have excellent detail, are too large in area for the best newspaper reproduction. In this print the cut picks up the points of light in the black area, presenting the heavy blacks without any detail. The water is slightly chalky.

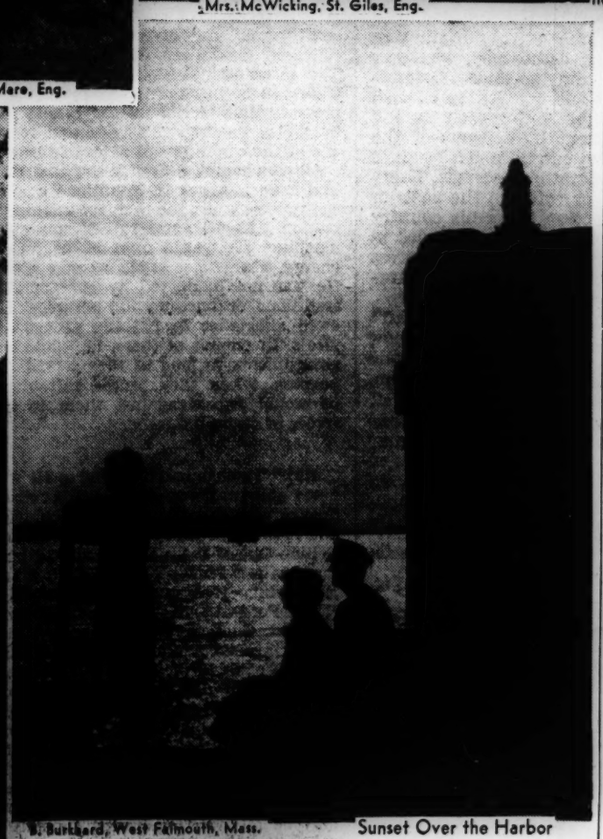
"Sunset over the Harbor"—The weak element is the girl at the left. The eye travels from her to the sitting figures—back and forth—and fails to come to a rest. This arrangement weakens the unity of the composition and also throws out of balance all the figures in the foreground. The great expanse of blank sky is objectionable. The heavy mass at the right should be trimmed nearly to the projecting object at the top.

"Still Life, Canton, China"—The mottled background is objectionable. The exposure was insufficient, for the blacks are devoid of detail, failing even to carry the ink in the reproduction. The story-telling qualities are excellent, since it hardly needs a title to tell its story.

It is understood by the writer that all these pictures were made in a limited time and that it was perhaps impossible to take the time for arrangement of details; and because of that the comments are in no way a criticism, but merely suggestions for serious workers who may be tempted to record similar subjects.

One picture only, plenty of exposure, and simple composition, should be remembered.

Vernal Falls, Yosemite Park — Victor M. Rider, Whittier, Calif.



B. Burkhard, West Falmouth, Mass. — Sunset Over the Harbor

"Still Life," Canton, China — Leonard Shrock, Seattle

Brevities

St Louis Star-Times: The reason why the voice of the people is so muffled is that most of it is filtered through hats.

Pastime Scrapbook: If you take care of your job, it will take care of you.

Punch: A correspondent wants to know the best way to prevent water coming into the house. Now that's easy—Don't pay the water-rate.

Lewisham and Catford Guide: A man will never do anything if he waits for all the chances to be in his favor.

Milwaukee Journal: With an applause meter and a gas meter keeping tabs, a political convention may yet be reduced to an exact science.

Life: And another indication of better times is the number of people opening their garage doors again.

In Lighter Vein

Who Took the Pig?

A prisoner was being tried for misappropriating a pig, and a conscientious witness, to whom the accused was said to have confided, was being examined.

Counsel: "Can you repeat the exact words in which the prisoner confessed taking the pig?"

Witness: "He said, sir, he took the pig."

Judge (trying to simplify the question): "Did the prisoner say, 'He took the pig' or 'I took the pig'?"

Witness (shocked): "Oh, Your Honor, he said he took it. Your Honor's name wasn't even mentioned."

Hired Provisionally

Pat (to Irish foreman): "Can you give me a job, mate?"

Foreman: "I've got a man here today that ain't come, an' if he don't turn up tomorrow, Oi'll send him away an' take you on."—*Montreal Star.*

The First Call

"Are you making any progress in getting acquainted with those fashionable people who have just moved next door to you?"

"Their cat invited our cat over to a musical last night."—*Answers.*

Commercial Candor

The farmer conducted a produce stand alongside the highway for tourists. He put up this sign for the watermelons:

Our Choice .....50 cents
Your Choice ..... 75 cents

Cause of a Riot

Neighbor: "What was all the difficulty at your house last night?"

Mrs. Boarder: "One of my boarders was kind enough to tell me where I could buy chicken necks for 5 cents a pound—and the others set up a yell."

Human Advertising

MAJ. IAN HAY assured an audience of business executives in London that human advertising was the world's best way of selling value-for-money goods. He instanced the case of a western American small-town clothier, who made a fortune from the sign: "The Cheapest Pants in the World! Walk right in folks, and buy a pair! One dollar per leg! Seats free!" "People," said Major Ian Hay, "want to be told when a good article comes on the market, and an intelligent system of making that fact as widely and as quickly known as possible is a public necessity and a public boon."—*Stroud* (Eng.) *Journal.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
South Pasadena, Calif.

JUST three years ago a little nursery school was started by a few young parents and a trained director. Everything was very simple, as expense had to be kept to the minimum; and each one contributed whatever she had to give. A happy and systematic little school was the result.

None of the group had the use of an automobile, and this raised a serious difficulty; for, though all lived near by, the distance was too great for the little pupils to walk. Older interested friends, who had no children of their own to send, offered to furnish transportation. So for nearly three months, busy homemakers and professional women graciously gave their time and care to take the little tots back and forth five days a week.

By the end of that time the school had grown sufficiently to be able to handle the transportation problem through its own resources. But the glowing memory of the kindness of these loving friends still sheds its brightness over the little school, and is reflected in the spirit of all those associated with it.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The City of Samaria' (Acts 8:5)

IN OUR Common Version of Acts 8:5 we are informed that in the course of his evangelistic work, Philip made his way to "the city of Samaria." On the whole, the manuscripts of the original are in favor of this reading (with the definite article) which is accepted by the Revised Version, Goodspeed and others. Dr. Moffatt, however, prefers the reading found in the Bezan manuscript and some others, "a city of Samaria," or, as he puts it, "a town in Samaria"—taking Samaria to mean the district of that name.

The actual town which had long been known as Samaria (I Kings 22:10, etc.) had been captured by the Assyrians in 722 B. C. and had been rebuilt by Herod the Great and called "Sebaste" (the Greek equivalent of "Augusta") in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus; but even in the New Testament period it was still often known by its old name, Samaria.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

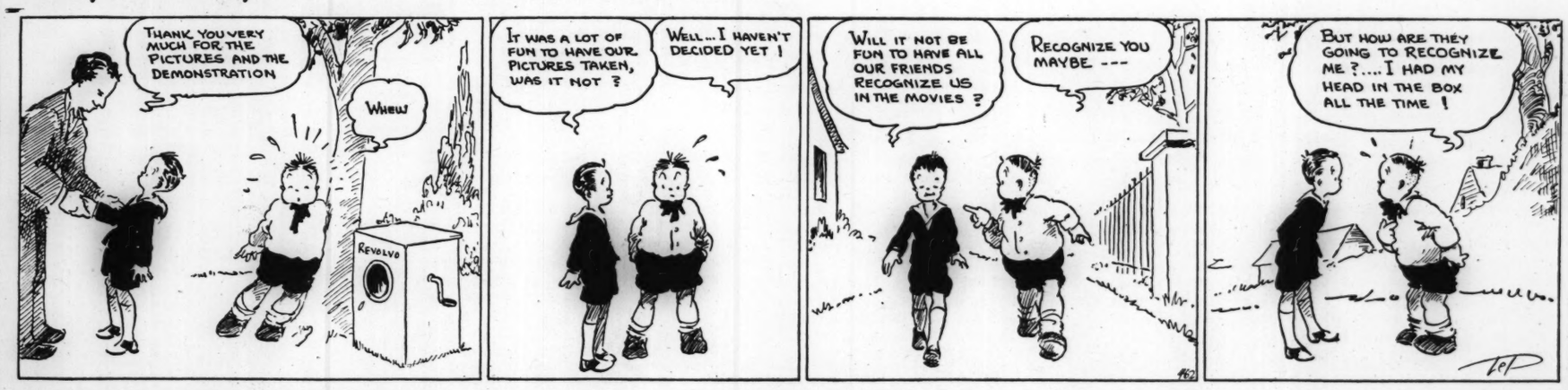
International Supper

IF YOU'RE planning to give a buffet supper, here is an original variation that will delight your guests. Give an "International Supper." If you can make crayon facsimiles in color of the flags of the various nations represented, all the better. Otherwise simply print the name of the country on a white card.

Arrange your food and dishes on a long table and let your guests help themselves. First, of course, comes "China" (the pile of plates and cups). Butter is amusingly labeled "Greece" (grease); and your other nationalities will depend on the type of food served. If you have hot frankfurters, you might label these "Germany." Swiss cheese, of course, represents Switzerland. If you have sliced roast beef, hot or cold, that may be the roast beef of old England.

Shopping in stores in the foreign sections of your city will give you many other suggestions, and will also provide a novel menu.—K. Y. S., Madison, Wis.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But One Could Make a Pretty Good Guess*

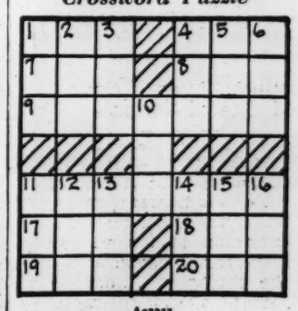

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR THE PICTURES AND THE DEMONSTRATION
WHEW!
REVOLVO
IT WAS A LOT OF FUN TO HAVE OUR PICTURES TAKEN, WAS IT NOT ?
WELL... I HAVEN'T DECIDED YET !
WILL IT NOT BE FUN TO HAVE ALL OUR FRIENDS RECOGNIZE US IN THE MOVIES ?
RECOGNIZE YOU MAYBE ---
BUT HOW ARE THEY GOING TO RECOGNIZE ME ?.... I HAD MY HEAD IN THE BOX ALL THE TIME !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The New Clerk*

By THE HAGERS

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, I STARTED WORK TO TAKE TOM'S PLACE, AS GROCERY CLERK.
I HAD TO HUSTLE, LEFT ALONE WITH CUSTOMERS AND TELEPHONE.
AT FOUR, RUSH ORDERS FLOORED THE DUCK WHO RUNS TOM'S OLD DELIVERY TRUCK.
IN FACT, I WORKED WITH ALL MY MIGHT TO SEE THAT DRAKEVILLE DINED THAT NIGHT.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1. Herd of whales
4. Constellation
7. Cuckoo
8. Part of a circle
9. Winged boots
11. Trading station
17. Turkish commander
18. Hasten
19. Modern
20. Be tangled

Down
1. Opening between cliffs
2. Collection of sayings
3. Unit of length
4. Gibbon
5. Silkworm
6. Peruvian plant
10. Likely
11. Winnowing implement
12. Grow old
13. Cry of a crow
15. Inlet
16. Still

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Labor's Divided House

JOHN L. LEWIS forced a momentous idea on a labor world unprepared for it, and it hurled him out. Though the most powerful figure in organized labor in America, he was not willing to wait to persuade. He had been beaten in convention, stood unmistakably in the minority, yet he chose to bulldog his way through, and impose his plan on the majority. He encountered other labor officials as determined as himself. Labor thereupon split.

More statesmanlike leadership would have tried harder to keep the household together. Mr. Lewis has now committed a large section of organized labor to its largest campaign against obdurate corporations without labor's wholehearted backing. He is likely to come out either a daringly successful labor hero or an impetuous fiasco.

Eventually his plan of organizing unions by entire industries may prove labor's only practicable way of unionizing such a vast and stubborn industry as steel. Compelling as the idea of industrial unions appears to the militant minority of organized labor, a majority has its rights. When unconvinced, it can properly object to a minority overriding its will. As a self-respecting body, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had little choice but to recommend discipline for Mr. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization, though the punishment may cost a third of the federation's membership.

Yet the cost to the federation is too great. Its chiefs themselves have been too absorbed in the immediate moment, and, like Mr. Lewis, have not sufficiently assessed the future.

The surge toward great industrial unions is part of the mass movement running through government, and expressing itself in business and agriculture. Labor is finally dividing under the impulsion of the New Deal.

The industrial union gives the mass of the workers, the host of the unskilled and the semiskilled, a place of prominence in labor organization they have rarely realized in the United States. Greater centralization of labor government also occurs.

If Mr. Lewis had not touched something big at this period within the labor field, he could not have become so eminent as to defy the A. F. of L. Organized rubber and automobile workers and others chose his plan rather than that of the A. F. of L.

Toward the trend for unions enlisting indiscriminately all the workers in a given industry, the A. F. of L. has been adjusting itself, but not fully in the present debated area of mass production.

Highly paid skilled workers have been anxious lest the wage standards they have won through their smaller craft unions should be endangered. They have felt that the limited group of expert technicians in an industry would be swallowed up in a mass union, outvoted, and their interests neglected. Lower wages for the skilled in industrial unionism might cause lower wages, they think, for the skilled everywhere. Yet the poorly paid unskilled have their own needs to meet.

Neither the A. F. of L. nor the C. I. O. has endeavored to solve this essential conflict. The A. F. of L. has been moving toward it too slowly. It is hazy and quibbling on the issue, as the C. I. O. is quibbling on majority rule. During its long sessions on discipline of the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. did not consider industrial unionism but dismissed it as an issue. Still it remains an issue.

Labor organization, if it is to serve the large body of workers, must fit itself to new forms of industry. And skilled workers should find that their intelligence will give them as much power as they deserve in the democracy of organized labor.

El Camino Is Calling

AMERICANS long familiar with their own splendid highways may have some difficulty in appreciating the tremendous significance of the highway system, begun ten years ago and now nearing fruition, in neighboring Mexico. That system, prodigiously constructed through steamy jungle lands and mountain passes, will link the United States with the land of the Aztecs, Mayas, Montezuma, Cortez, and the Emperor Maximilian. It will enable one to drive in two days from the American border to the picturesque capital of Mexico, which made romantic history a hundred years before the Pilgrims sailed for these shores. The first link of it, from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City—a distance of 765 miles—is expected to be completely hard-surfaced by next summer. Most, but not all, of that stretch is completed now.

To Americans interested in summer travel the road means a relatively easy excursion into a foreign land. To the Mexicans it means vastly more. It means the introduction of the Machine Age. Already the change is being felt. Filling stations are springing up; hotels are being built. Steel mills are taking on renewed energy, and construction work is hitting a new high pace.

But these things are as nothing compared to the transition facing the Mexican people. If the road-building program is completed, and there is every reason now for believing that it will be, it will mean the end of their ancient and isolated villages, of a host of their long-accepted modes and manners. For *El Camino* is Mexico's way to modern civilization.

Bullet Politics

CIVIL war in Spain is furnishing other nations unhappy but possibly useful object lessons in government. Not least of these is the fact that violence is the worst and common feature of several political systems now striving for mastery in the world. Very little watching of bullet politics is required to convince the man accustomed to settling his public questions by the ballot that neither Fascism nor Communism nor any other dictatorial method is better than democracy.

Of course Spain is a special case. A tradition of violence added to accumulated hatreds explains some of the savagery recently displayed. Theorists may argue that Fascism or Communism, once established, does not require violence. Yet the histories as well as the theories of these systems make it plain that they rest on force rather than reason. And force means violence if it be resisted. Unresisted it spells suppression. In either case it means the rule of unreason, of arbitrary will rather than of free discussion and peaceable persuasion.

Refusal to rely on persuasion, denial of free speech is the most characteristic sign of the enemies of democracy, whatever fancy names they may go under. Defenders of democracy will do well to cherish freedom of thought and speech as the heart of government by consent of the governed. And they can do much by their own use of democratic processes. Every citizen who talks or votes on the basis of prejudice and emotion takes his country nearer the extremism which explodes in force. Every citizen who strives to express tolerance and rely on reason builds a rampart against dictatorship.

Americans who have read "It Can't Happen Here" may be thinking just now that Spain, too, has tried to avoid the choice between Communism and Fascism. Spain has had a democratic government since 1931 and has attempted to settle her problems by free discussion and popular vote. Today the effort appears to have failed. The idealism of moderates is in eclipse. Even should the Republican Government put down the revolt, it is likely to come more under the control of its extreme left-wing supporters.

America need not follow that path. Yet, different as the two nations are, Americans in this time of campaign may observe where the path of political passion leads. Democrats, tempted to arouse the passions of the "forgotten man" against "economic royalists" and "Fascists," may see in Spain what the end of hate politics can be. Equally, Republicans, tempted to appeal to prejudice against the "braintrust" or to applaud the Coughlin clatter about driving a "Communist from the White House," would do well to glance over the results of extremism that takes the final step away from tolerance and persuasion.

Preserving Free Enterprise

BOTH the rubber and the petroleum industries are petitioning the Federal Trade Commission for approval of a code of fair competition. The rubber industry—represented by 50,000 independent retail dealers, 45,000 gasoline stations, 1750 company-owned stores, 1400 chain and mail-order stores and 50 manufacturers—has obtained tentative approval of its code. The petroleum industry, long at the mercy of "wildcat" minorities, has launched its drive for a voluntary code.

Thus the empires of rubber and oil turn again toward co-operation. The NRA was invalidated amid harsh valedictories. Now these industries seek through self-government substantially the same objectives as the NRA sought.

The classical economists thought industry should be regulated only by so-called natural laws of free competition, but modern industry seems to find co-operation most natural of all. Yet the nation is apprehensive of business co-operation, because too often it has been merely combination, militating against the interests of labor and the public. Thus the years of the NRA found selling prices up 24 per cent, though labor costs rose only 15 per cent. The public suspected that industry had used its right to co-operate in order to pile up profits and depress production.

Is not the challenge clearly before industry? It wishes to govern itself. In the Sherman anti-trust and Clayton acts and in the record of the NRA industry's mistakes in self-government are already portrayed. Co-operation has either been restricted or prohibited altogether because industry did not transmit its advantages adequately to the public and to labor.

If business, profiting by its mistakes, were to resolve now to show appreciation for the privilege of co-operation by keeping prices low, profits moderate, wage disbursements relatively high and production accelerated, co-operation might not mean abusive monopoly. It might spell stability, steady prosperity on a more moderate basis. Yet such a policy would mean that industrial self-government would have to assume responsibility for those social ends, which the government now promotes, frequently against the wishes of business.

By some such program free enterprise might safeguard itself. Who doubts that the landowners of Spain and the 200 ruling families of France could have averted or mitigated the present extremism of their governments, if they had been more generous, or even more wise?

Labor and Peace

Book News of the Day

E. J. PHELAN'S YES AND ALBERT THOMAS (London: Cresset Press. 10s. 6d.) is more than a vivacious portrait of an unquenchable personality. It is the first book about the International Labor Office which removes that rather forbidding institution from the world of blue-books and statistics and clothes it in flesh and blood. Mr. Phelan, an Irishman, was one of the first two British officials drafted for the staff of the office when the Versailles Treaty brought it into existence. He first met Albert Thomas when the latter was appointed director of the office at the beginning of 1920.

* * *

The International Labor Organization was the only practical expression given at Versailles to President Wilson's desire that international co-operation should in future be co-operation not merely between governments, but between peoples. In the International Labor Organization three different entities are represented—the governments, the employers and the employees. There are thus three categories of delegates at the annual labor conferences; and division occurs more often on class than on national lines. This international exchange of ideas on a new basis was the method chosen to promote that "social justice" which the Versailles Treaty rightly declared to be one of the conditions of a durable peace.

Albert Thomas, a French Socialist who had been Minister of Munitions during the war, was just the man for setting in motion this new and rather cumbrous machine. He was a man of boundless energy, always accessible to new ideas. He was not hampered by bureaucratic traditions or bureaucratic scruples. He owed allegiance to nothing except his ideals. In pursuit of these, he would use governments so long as they served his purpose. When they proved refractory, he would appeal against them to the forces of organized labor.

* * *

Albert Thomas had his failures. He was never quite at home either with Englishmen or with Americans, whose language and manner of thought were both alien to him. One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Phelan's story of his many journeyings records an interview with Henry Ford in Detroit in 1923. Mr. Ford received Thomas with polite but detached interest, and assured him that the solution of the problems of international co-operation was cheap transport: "When you get people across frontiers in their automobiles and getting to know the people and the country on the other side, it'll be much more difficult to start a war." There is much sound sense in Mr. Ford's view. Nevertheless, Albert Thomas may be forgiven for having thought it did not represent the last word in international co-operation. Twelve years after this interview, the United States entered the International Labor Organization.

E. H. C.

And Maybe It Takes Co-operation

The Redwood Emperor's Realm

THE Emperor's name is Sequoia and he adds the title *Sempervirens* to distinguish it from that of his royal cousin Sequoia *Gigantea*, who dwells in shadowed castles in the high Sierras. This "ever-living" emperor is a son of fog and of the moist sea breeze and dwells close to the Pacific coast in groves which he has selected with instinctive understanding of his own needs. He refuses to travel and will live nowhere but in California and almost within sound of the surf. One of his most spectacular homes is on the banks of Smith River, only twenty miles from the Oregon line; but scarcely can he be tempted to cross this line at all, although his political realm definitely includes Josephine County, which is in Oregon. He is a determined Californian. There he was born thousands of years ago and there he will remain.

To cast metaphors aside, the so-called Redwood Empire is an area, artificially devised for publicity purposes but entirely natural as a travel unit of a far-flung land. It consists of eight counties in northern California, including the city of San Francisco, together with a single county, Josephine, across the Oregon line. This brings Grants Pass into the picture as the knot that splices the Redwood Highway and the Pacific Highway. It also brings in the wonderful Oregon Caves and puts one in touch with Crater Lake and Klamath Falls.

The majesty of Emperor Sequoia is something which no one can grasp without being in the imperial presence. It has been described a thousand times but the mind shakes off mere words as a collie shakes the water from his fur.

The age of sequoia *sempervirens* is something more useful, in an educational sense. It is vivid, real, stimulating. It brings history into one's range of actual vision. It is a living yardstick of all that has happened since the dawn of civilization. California has not been slow to recognize the value of this unique yardstick and one sees in many parts of the State cross sections of redwood trunks used as historical charts. The center represents, of course, the tree's date of birth and the concentric rings, in hundreds and even in thousands, represent its years of growth, from babyhood to adolescence and maturity.

The first of these which I happened to see was in the Academy of Science Building in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. With thumb tacks and ribbons, various important date rings were set off. When that tree was a baby in swaddling clothes Titus sacked Jerusalem (70 A. D.). When it was toddling on the nursery floor the Goths invaded Rome (207 A. D.). When it was a stripling of the "awkward age" the noble Saladin was fighting to hold the Crusaders at bay. When it was a young man with pleasant green whiskers William the Conqueror crossed the Channel and fought the battle of Hastings (1066). When it reached full manhood Columbus sighted land in the New World. When it was taking on the dignity of advancing maturity John Alden was whispering sweet somethings in the ear of the damsel Miss Mullens. And so it went until the woodsman's ax brought low this particular sequoia.

The size of the sequoia is no less staggering to the thought than its age. Mr. E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum stated that in his belief certain fallen trees must once have stood over 400 feet "in their stockings." Living trees have been measured at 340 feet. I have just seen one that scrapes the sky at 325 feet. Their diameter is very often twenty to thirty feet at the base and the bark is twelve to eighteen inches in thickness. An ordinary suburban living room would fit nicely inside any one of thousands of these living giants.

Of all the numberless groves of sequoia sempervirens seen along the trails of the Redwood Empire none has humbled me more effectively than that of Bull Creek Flat on the Eel River. One feels almost irreverent to talk at all in the presence of such majesty. On every side the enormous red-brown columns rise perhaps a hundred feet before they send out their first branches. And the tree tops whisper with the sun and the stars. To me there is nothing like it in all nature. A motor-car on Bull Creek Flat is of about the same relative proportions to the redwoods as a child's go-cart to the trees of any ordinary forest. Sublime beyond understanding is this towering temple of ever-living nature.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

The Farmer and His Farm

By Frank L. Perrin

TOO much has been written and said in attempting to depict the plight of the American farmer as desperate and of agriculture generally as insolvent. I have not discovered among those who comprise or represent the more progressive or informed thought among farmers, organized or unorganized, anyone who embraces the defeatist theory of those who would make the farmer a pawn in the game of national politics, or who would relegate to paternalistic dependency the practical farmer who knows best how to fight his own battles against seasonal adversity.

Alarmist agitators, apparently desirous of capitalizing the farm vote by proposing recipes and methods guaranteed to insure a greater measure of prosperity, have done more to alarm capital and encourage foreclosures of farm mortgages than drought or flood. Symptoms of sporadic unrest and failure have been exaggerated. Political doctors of both major parties, zealous in their efforts to win the approbation of their partisans, have magnified familiar manifestations and distorted symptoms which have long been familiar to all observers.

Viewing the record of the last three years, one is not inclined to believe that Secretary Wallace, the Administration's chief agricultural diagnostician, has been self-deceived regarding the present or ultimate fate of his former neighbor farmers in Iowa, Minnesota, and elsewhere in the great wheat and corn belts of the Middle West. He is observing enough and politically minded enough to realize that a considerable percentage of the farmers entertain an inherited and continuing grievance against the persons and institutions which have been the source of wealth invested in mortgages on western farm properties and profitable utilities in western cities. Agitators, either among themselves or the volunteers from the headquarters of some radical bloc or party, have fanned this resentment by exaggerating the economic advantages of a tariff-protected East and the disadvantages of the "forgotten" farmer.

* * *

It is reassuring that in spite of this continued campaign, inspired by jealousies and supported by those whom it could not fail to injure or discourage, a great majority of the farmers remain unswayed and unafraid even when facing, at least regionally, the unfavorable climatic conditions now prevailing. The explanation is that a vast majority of the farms thus affected are still profitable and their owners solvent. In many partisan newspapers we read of the wholesale foreclosure of mortgaged farms. Soapbox orators and stump speakers, among them those who know, or should know the actual facts, will paint distressing word-pictures of the plight of farmers who will be inclined to smile at such exploitation.

* * *

An editor of a western newspaper, writing in a style which seems quite familiar to me, comes to the defense of his neighbor farmers and tells some plain truths regarding the mortgage situation in Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan and Wisconsin. He is an editorial writer on the Pioneer-Press, of St. Paul. He brands as false the current story that farm mortgages are being foreclosed at the rate of 3000 a day, and that western farms are rapidly passing into the hands of insurance companies in the East. He says that of the 6,800,000 farms in the United States, only about one third are mortgaged. As a matter of fact, he says, the volume of foreclosures and voluntary surrenders is rapidly getting back to normal. Even in the district described, comprising the four states already named, where the percentage of mortgaged farms is somewhat larger than for the country as a whole, and where the Federal Land Bank is now taking care of an accumulation of foreclosures caused by a postponement of action during the height of the depression distress, the rate of foreclosures is about five a day, instead of 3000 a day, as alleged, for the country as a whole.

Summing up his statement of facts, the writer concludes: "The statement that 3000 foreclosures are occurring a day is a libel on the agricultural industry. Farming is on the way back. Since the federal census of 1930, there has been an increase of 70,000 in the number of farms being operated in these four states alone."

The President, it is announced, will soon begin a tour of the wheat and corn country to open his re-election campaign. There will come to him, in his meetings and contacts with the people of that vast area, an opportunity to gain a correct understanding and appreciation of their desires. It must be agreed that he does not wish to carry with him prejudices conceived through misrepresentation or misinformation.

The Wide Horizon

Does British Youth See Red?

By D. M. MacKegg

IT IS commonly supposed that never before has the influence of young men and women in England been so far-reaching and effective as it is today. This may, however, be doubted. The youthfulness of Mr. Anthony Eden, who is in his thirties, was seriously counted against him when his claims to the Foreign Secretaryship were first canvassed. In Britain today a man of twenty-five would not stand any chance of becoming Prime Minister, an office which William Pitt in the eighteenth century held for some time before he attained that age.

Nevertheless, it is probable that never before has British youth been so articulate. What young people think today may not be as immediately influential as what they thought at certain periods of times past, but it is certainly much easier to find out. In the last few months British university students have taken to expressing their corporate attitude toward life, politics, and religion in various books of essays which have been published and enjoyed a wide sale. Oxford and Cambridge have been the leaders of this movement, but recently a symposium, "Young Minds for Old," from the members of various universities and colleges has been compiled which gives to the world an instructive crossview of what English, Scottish, and Irish students of both sexes think about the principal problems of the day.

* * *

The main function of a university is the advancement of learning; and most serious students give to this function their chief attention. But there is also in most British universities an earnest and active minority, generally recruited from among the most intelligent members of the community, which is vividly preoccupied with politics and affairs. Of the majority of these students it would be just to say, on the strength of the books expressing their viewpoints which have lately been published, that in general they are both angry and revolutionary.

Why is this so? Mr. Reginald D. Smith, of Birmingham University, is ready with an answer, and, since he is president of the University Dramatic and Socialist Societies, plays for the university cricket and chess teams, and is a member of the debates committee of the Guild Council, he is evidently too prominent an individual not to deserve attention. According to Mr. Smith, university students of the present day tend to sympathize with the left wing because they see around them a world of increasing poverty which offers them progressively fewer and fewer jobs. Mr. John Cornford, of Cambridge, who has been a member of the Communist Party since 1933, says that he knows of a first-class honors man in zoology who has had to take a job as rat catcher at 30s. a week. This sort of thing does not conduce toward undergraduate (or graduate) satisfaction with the present system.

* * *

Yet this is not a complete explanation. Mr. Smith also puts as a further reason the influence of such young writers as Auden, Spender, and C. Day Lewis. These writers belong to the older universities, where the problem of unemployment is nothing like so great as in the provincial seats of learning. Yet nowhere is left-wing feeling stronger than it is at Oxford and Cambridge.

How strong it is can be gauged from a recapitulation of recent incidents. In 1933 the Oxford Union passed its resolution not to fight for king and country, and its example was followed by the debating societies of most British universities. On November 11 of the same year Cambridge Socialist students organized a demonstration that kept a three-mile march unbroken. In 1934 Oxford and Cambridge gave the hunger marchers a warm welcome, and in February, 1935, students of Sheffield sold 200 copies a day of the Daily Worker in a university of only 800 members.

Mr. Cornford's explanation of incidents of this kind is that students are appalled at the contrast between the vastness of human knowledge as revealed in the universities and the feebleness of its application in the world outside, which he attributes entirely to the weaknesses of capitalism. The economic victories of the Soviet Government, and what he regards as its single-hearted policy of peace, are also contributory factors.

Be the explanation what it may, political opinion among English undergraduates definitely holds to the Left. Only in Oxford and Cambridge is there any powerful body of Conservative undergraduate thought. True, Robert Louis Stevenson said that everyone is a Socialist at twenty. There may be nothing more to the situation than that. Only time can show.

Mirror of World Opinion

"The Enemy of the World"

OUR people, or at least the vast bulk, are too provincial-minded to comprehend the meaning of the Greiser incident at Geneva. . . .

I thoroughly agree with Dr. Robert McElroy, famed historian of Oxford, who said only the other day: "The enemy of the world—of all the world—is not Hitler; it is not Mussolini, nor Stalin—no, the enemy of the world is the provincial mind. . . . The woes of the world are not due to immovable economic forces, they are due to removable politicians, Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Bolsheviks, Fascists, Nazis. The world is weary of their ways of narrow partisanship; of scheming promises, made only to deceive, by men too small for the problems committed to them for solution. . . . Today, we face the grave need of the international mind."—*Marlen Pew, in Editor & Publisher.*